# JEWISH POPULATION STATISTICAL HANDBOOK (in 5 volumes)

## Volume 4: The Jewish Population of Europe (1800–1930)

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This handbook contains statistical information on the Jewish population of Europe since the mid-18th century. The figures presented in the handbook are compiled from various sources. Most tables are based on population censuses and official data from state statistical agencies. The author has translated the names of populated areas into English. This handbook is intended for researchers in the field of Jewish historical demography. The handbook consists of five volumes:

Volume 1: The Jewish Population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1765 census).

Volume 2: The Jewish Population of the Russian Empire (1794–1914).

Volume 3: The Jewish Population of Ukraine and Belarus (1900–2019).

Volume 4: The Jewish Population of Europe (1800–1930).

Volume 5: The Jewish Population of the German Empire (1800–1900).

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## PART 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW (AUSTRIA-HUNGARY)

Austria-Hungary was a multinational state in Central Europe that existed until 1918. The territory of the former Austria-Hungary includes the modern states of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia), and Romania (Transylvania). Separate parts are part of Italy (Trieste), Poland (Western Galicia), Serbia, Montenegro, and Western Ukraine (Eastern Galicia, Transcarpathia, Northern Bukovina). Bosnia and Herzegovina was formally under joint administration by Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire from 1878 to 1908. It was annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908. The Austrian part of the empire was called Cisleithania, and the Hungarian part was called Transleithania.

The first mentions of Jews in the territory of modern-day Austria appeared in the early 10th century. In the 14th century, yeshivas emerged in Austria, gaining fame far beyond their immediate local borders. Until the 18th century, Jewish communities existed in individual cities only sporadically or for shorter periods. Until 1782, Jews had limited rights.

The Tolerance Edict of 1872 granted Jews greater freedom to practice their religion. The Edict of Tolerance also granted Jews in Vienna and Lower Austria access to all schools and universities, as well as broad freedom of trade. The purpose of the edict was to provide Jews with access to artisan and agricultural professions to

increase their usefulness to the state. The decree was then extended to other parts of the empire. A ban on marriage before the age of 25 if one did not attend school was introduced, Jewish schools were allowed to open, but the creation of public institutions was prohibited. However, the economic and social situation of the Jews did not improve after 1782, although the integration of Jews into Austrian society continued. The situation began to change only after 1848.

In 1776, 206,658 Jews were registered in Austria[1], 281 873 in 1875[2], 355 695 in 1830, 393 955 in 1840, 476 423 in 1850, 620 896 in 1857, 822 220 in 1869, 1 005 536 in 1880[3], 1 143 305 in 1890, 1 224 899 in 1900, 1 313 698 in 1910.

In 1900, the population of Austria was distributed by religion as follows: Catholics numbered 23,796,951 (91%), Orthodox Christians 607,462 (2.3%), Protestants 496,244 (1.9%), Jews 1,224,899 (4.7%), and Muslims 25,340 (1.1%). The total population was 26,150,708[4]. Thus, Jews constituted the second largest Jewish community in Austria. Approximately the same percentage of the Jewish population lived in Hungary. Although the Jewish community in Austria-Hungary was smaller than in the Russian Empire, the percentage of the Jewish population was roughly

[1] Wolf, Gerson G. Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1156 – 1876). Wien, 1876. S. 75.
[2] Wolf, Gerson G. Die Juden. 1883. S. 47.
[3] Schimmer, Gustav Adolph. Die Juden in Österreich. Wien, 1881. S. 4.
[4] Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31.December 1910. Neue Folge. Heft 2. Wien, 1912. S. 40.

the same. As Table 1.1 shows, the majority of Jews lived in the territory of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (67% in 1900). In 1900, there were 2,076,192 Jews in Austria-Hungary. The largest number of Jews lived in Hungary and Galicia. There were 831,162 Jews in Hungary, and 811,371 in Galicia. The second largest community was Lower Austria (152,278 Jews).

Austrian statistics included only cities, which were usually administrative centers. Table 1.2 shows population data by city in 1900. The largest Jewish community lived in Vienna. Of the total Jewish population of Austria (excluding Galicia and Bukovina) 317,375 people, 146,926 Jews, or 46%, lived in Vienna. Other large communities were located in the city of Bielsko in Poland (modern Bielsko-Biała), located in Silesia, and in Trieste in Italy. In Trieste, out of 178,599 residents, 4,954 (2.77%) lived Jews.

## 1.1. ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA BELOW THE ENNS (LOWER AUSTRIA)

In 1804, Francis II of the Habsburg dynasty proclaimed the Austrian Empire over the hereditary possessions of his family. Over time, the state's political structure underwent a number of changes. In March 1867, the Austro-Hungarian Compromise was concluded, transforming the Austrian Empire into Austria-Hungary.

Most Austrian Jews lived in Lower Austria, primarily in and around Vienna. In 1784, 504 Jews lived in Vienna. Only those granted a privilege were allowed to settle in the city. By 1846, their number had increased to 3,739. Only during the

1848 revolution were Jews allowed to settle freely in Vienna. On March 4, 1849, a new constitution was adopted in Austria, affirming the equality of all religions. The restriction on Jewish residence in Vienna was also lifted. In 1850, 9,731 Jews lived in Vienna, in 1857 their number decreased to 6,217[5].

In 1867, the Basic Law on the General Rights of Nationals was adopted in Cisleithania, which for the first time in history guaranteed Jews unhindered residence, freedom of movement, the right to acquire or own real estate, and the right to practice their religion. The Interfaith Law of May 25, 1868, finally ensured legal equality for the Jews of Vienna. After this the Jewish population of Vienna grew. Many Jews moved to Vienna from Galicia. In 1869, 40,230 Jews lived in Vienna; in 1880, 72,543[6], 118,495 in 1890, 146,926 in 1900 (8.3% of the total population of 1,769,137)[7]. In 1900, 93.4% of Lower Austrian Jews lived in Vienna (Table 2.1)

## 1.2. BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

Bohemia and Moravia are historical regions in Central Europe, occupying the western part of what is now the Czech Republic. In the 19th century, Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Habsburg Empire. As in other parts of the empire, Jews were subject to discriminatory restrictions. These included the Family Laws passed in

[5] Wolf, Gerson G. Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Ibid. S. 80, 159.
[6] Schimmer, Gustav Adolph. Ibid. S. 10.
[7] Thon, Jakob. Die Juden in Österreich. Berlin-Halensee, 1908. S.16.

Bohemia in 1726 and in Moravia and Silesia in 1727. These laws limited the number of Jewish families. In Bohemia, the number of Jewish families was 8,541, and in Moravia, 5,106. To maintain this number, the laws stipulated that only one son per family could have the right to marry and start a family. After the laws were passed, the Jewish population decreased from 13,647 to 13,509 families. In 1785, the Jewish population of Bohemia amounted to 8,236 families or 42,129 people, and the number of Moravian and Silesian Jewry amounted to 5,273 families or 26,655 people[8].

However, over time, the Jewish population began to grow. At the end of 1869, 89,539 Jews lived in Bohemia, 42,899 in Moravia. 13,056 Jews lived in the administrative center of Bohemia, the city of Prague, and 4,505 Jews lived in the administrative center of Moravia, the city of Brno. In Bohemia 89,933 Jews lived in 1880, 94,449 in 1890, 92,745 in 1900. In Moravia, 44,175 Jews lived in 1800, 45,324 in 1890, 44,255 in 1900. Table 1.4 provides data on the population of Prague and Brno. The population numbers correspond to the city boundaries as of the census date.

In addition to the historical center, Prague also consisted of Josefov (the former Jewish Town), Vyšehrad, Holešovice, Bubny, and Libeň (Libeň was annexed in 1901). The numbers of Jews in Prague given in the table correspond to the year given in the table. Within the current borders

[8] Thon, Jakob. Ibid. S. 6.

of Prague, there were 20,508 Jews in the city in 1880, 23,473 in 1890, and 27,289 in 1900[9].

## 1.3. GALICIA AND LODOMERIA

After the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1772, Eastern Galicia became part of Austria. The largest city in Eastern Galicia was Lviv. As a result of the Third Partition of Poland in 1795, Krakow and part of Lesser Poland (Western Galicia) came under Austrian rule. The lands that came under Austrian rule were called Galicia and Lodomeria. Currently, most of Eastern Galicia is part of Ukraine, while Western Galicia is part of Poland. According to estimates from 1900, 64.8% of Galician Jews lived in what is now Ukraine, and 35.2% lived in Poland.

After Galicia was transferred to Austria, the existing restrictions on Jews remained in place. Only in 1860 did a gradual easing of restrictions begin, finally lifting them in 1868. In 1862, restrictions on Jewish settlement in the Polish territories of Austria were completely lifted. They were now free to settle outside Jewish quarters. In December 1867, the Austrian Constitution was adopted. It abolished all restrictions related to religious observance, established universal equality before the law, and guaranteed freedom of religion and conscience.

In 1785, 212,002 Jews lived in Galicia; in 1857, 448,973 Jews. Most of the Jews lived in Eastern Galicia, and a smaller part in Western Galicia. According to the 1880 census, there were

[9] Encyclopedia Judaica. Volume 16. Prague. P. 451.

462,139 Jews in Eastern Galicia and 224,457 in Western Galicia. In 1890, the corresponding figures were 517,981 and 250,864; in 1900, 544,846 and 266,588.

Table 1.6 presents data on the Jewish population in the most important districts of Galicia, based on census data. As of 1868, Galicia had 79 districts (Bezirk), including two separate cities: Lemberg (Lviv) and Kraków. Districts that are currently part of Poland (Western Galicia) are shown in italics).

in Galicia in 1857, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1910 based on two criteria: religion and language. Since Jews who spoke Yiddish, which was considered a dialect of German rather than a language, usually claimed to know Polish, their numbers could only be tracked by their religion.

In 1772, after the First Partition of Poland, Lviv (Lemberg in Germany) came under Austro-Hungarian rule. Lviv remained one of the largest Jewish centers in Europe until the outbreak of World War II. Since 1867, Lviv has been the capital of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The kingdom's parliament and government were located in Lviv. In 1792, 11,765 Jews lived in Lviv. Subsequently, the city's Jewish population grew. According to the 1820 census, 17,931 Jews lived in the city, constituting 37.8% of the total population. The transit trade between Vienna and Russia was concentrated in Jewish hands. In 1869, 26,694 Jews lived in Lviv, 30,961 in 1882, 44,258 in 1900. The proportion of the Jewish

population decreased due to the influx of Ukrainians from the surrounding area.

Until 1846, Krakow and its surrounding area (the Free City of Krakow) enjoyed a special status, but after the failed uprising, the city was finally incorporated into Austria-Hungary. Regardless of Krakow's legal status, Jews continued to be subject to various restrictions.

The Austrian authorities did not improve the situation for Jews. They were still restricted to Kazimierz, which by then had become a district of Krakow. A collection of donations for candles and caskets was also introduced, and statutes for Jewish marriages were established. In 1849, the city council decided to close Jewish shops. Christian merchants also appealed to Vienna to separate Kazimierz from Krakow in order to rid it of Jews. Only in 1876 were Jews granted equal rights with other citizens, and they could settle anywhere in the city. However, the proportion of the Jewish population in Kazimierz remained unchanged between 1890 and 1910: in 1890, Jews constituted 76.3% of the total population, and in 1910, 75.2%.

In Kraków, the Jewish population increased from 12,937 in 1857 to 25,430 in 1900 (29.9%), of which 18,160 lived in Kazimierz. In 1910, the Jewish population in the city was 32,146, or 22.6%. The decrease in the proportion of Jews is explained by the fact that at the beginning of the 20th century, Kraków merged with the city of Podgórze, which had a predominantly Christian population. Table 1.8 presents data on the population of Kraków from 1791 to 1910.

Population statistics in Austria differed from those of the Russian Empire. Census collections contain data by district, but population statistics often refer to powiats or gminas. Jewish population statistics by city are even rarer. When conducting censuses based on linguistic criteria, Jews were often included in the German-speaking group. Table 1.9 presents population data for some Galician cities.

In 1880, Jews constituted 75% of the population of eight cities, including Brody and Boryslav, and between 50% and 75% of the population of 55 cities, including Rzeszow, Drohobych, Tarnopol, Buczacz (Buchach), Stanisławów, and Kołomyja (Kolomyya). In another 68 cities, Jews constituted between 25% and 50% of the total population.

In Galicia, the majority of Jews lived in the administrative centers of the districts. In the Tarnopol District, 67.5% of Jews lived in Tarnopol, 62% in Kołomyja, and 54% in Stanisławów. The largest percentage of the Jewish population lived in the city of Brody. In 1826, 16,315 (89%) Jews lived in Brody. This is explained by the fact that in 1778, Brody was declared a free city. The city became a major trading center, where goods from all over the world were brought. This continued for over 100 years, but over time, the city lost its importance as a trading center[10].

In 1772, Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) was incorporated into Austria as part of Galicia. The

[10] Encyclopedia Judaica. Volume 04. Brody. P. 199.

Jewish community of Stanisławów grew significantly during the 19th century: from 2,237 Jews (41.4% of 5,402) in 1801 to 10,023 (53.8% of 18,626) in 1880 and to 13,826 in 1900 (51.2% of 27,013))[11].

Tarnów is a city in Western Galicia, 72 kilometers east of Kraków. The city was founded in 1330. The first permit to establish a Jewish community was granted in 1582 by the city's owner and renewed in 1637. This permit exempted Tarnów's Jews from municipal jurisdiction and granted them the right to engage in trade in their own buildings and shops. The 1765 census recorded 900 Jews in Tarnów and 2,325 living in the community of Tarnów. After the first partition of Poland in 1772, Tarnow became part of Austria. Over time, the Jewish population increased significantly: from 7,914 in 1846 to 12,586 in 1900, when Jews made up 46.4% of the city's population[12].

## 1.4. BUKOVINA

Bukovina was a region home to a large Jewish community. Its northern part currently forms the Chernivtsi Oblast of Ukraine, while southern Bukovina forms the Suceava County of Romania. Formerly part of Moldova, it became part of the Austrian Empire after the 1775 war with the

[11] Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich. Tom XI. S. 192, Warszawa, 1890. [1800, 1881]; Podręcznik Statystyki Galicyi. T. 9. Cz 1. S. 21 [population 1900].

[12] Kleczyński, Józef. Liczba głów żydowskich w koronie z taryf roku 1765. 1898. S. 9.

Ottoman Empire. The 1776 census recorded 2,906 Jewish residents in the region.

In 1886, the authorities ordered the expulsion from Bukovina of all Jews not residing there as of November 1, 1786. From then on, Bukovina's Jews were divided into two groups: long-time residents, who or their ancestors had lived there before that date, and new arrivals. This situation persisted until 1848. In 1821, the number of Jews reached 6,077, of whom 4,073 lived in cities and 1,414 in villages. Some Jews moved to Bukovina from Galicia[13].

Table 1.10 presents the Jewish population of Bukovina by populated areas. The administrative center of Bukovina was Czernowitz. In 1880, 21.4% of Bukovina's Jewish population lived in the city. The percentage of Jews in Czernowitz was quite high, amounting to 44.7% of the total population.

The city of Suceava had the second largest Jewish population. Statistical data for Bukovina with a high percentage of Jewish population are presented in Table 1.11. In 1890, Jews constituted 31.9% of the population in Czernowitz, 38.6% in Suczawa, 89% in Wiśnicz, 40.6% in Siret, 76.2% in Sadhora, and 34% in Rădăuți. Data for other cities and counties of Bukovina can be found by following the links to Tables 1.10 and 1.11. Before 1880, most censuses counted the number of families, so population figures were estimated based on the average number of people per family.

[13] Encyclopedia Judaica. Volume 04. Bukovina. P. 265.

## 1.5. HUNGARY

Hungary only became an independent state after World War I. In the 16th century, it became a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. Since 1687, Hungary has been part of the Habsburg Empire. After the revolution of 1848–1849, the authorities changed the structure of the empire. In 1867, it became known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The arrival of Jews in Hungary is unknown. The first mentions of Jews appeared during the reign of Saint Vladislav (1077–1095). At that time, Jews were forbidden to marry Christian women or keep Christian slaves. During the plague pandemic in 1349, they were expelled from the country. Over time, some Jews returned, but they were expelled again in 1360. In 1560, only 80 Jewish families lived in Buda. Until the mid-19th century, Hungary did not have a significant Jewish population.

At the same time, a Jewish community has always existed in Hungary. In 1720, a census of the population of Hungary within its new borders was conducted. There were 11,621 Jews living in Hungary, of whom 2,474 were heads of households (male) and 57 were heads of households (female). Of these heads of household, 35.31% declared themselves Hungarians; the rest were immigrants. 38.35% of the immigrants came from Moravia, 11.05% from Poland, and 3.07% from Bohemia. The largest

Jewish community, numbering 770 people, was located in Pressburg (modern Bratislava)[14].

Historians believe the Jewish population has been underestimated. As in other European countries, Jews were persecuted, often expelled from cities, and prohibited from engaging in trade and crafts. In 1749, Jews were banned from selling wine, and in 1771, from selling Christian books and paintings. In 1824, a decree was issued banning music and dancing during the holiday of Purim, and in 1829, pharmacies were banned. The biggest problem was the exorbitant tax collection. However, after 1848, attitudes toward Jews began to change. At the same time, the Jewish population also grew. Table 1.12 shows the number of Jews in Hungary from 1720 to 1900.

The Jews living in Hungary spoke languages native to their respective regions. 598,697 Jews spoke Hungarian, 216,698 German, 10,541 Slovak, 4,207 Romanian, 7,050 Croatian, 56 Serbian, 10,146 Ruthenian (4.2%), and 3,528 a foreign language (Yiddish was not included in the 1900 census). By comparison, in Vienna in 1900, 95,286 Jews spoke German, 625 Hungarian, and 51,015 (34.7%) a foreign language. In Galicia, 138,400 Jews spoke German, 621,036 spoke Polish, 40,475 spoke Ruthenian, and 11,272 (13.9%) spoke a foreign language[15].

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[14] The Jewish Encyclopedia. Volume VI. Hungary. S. 497; A zsidó lexikon, magyarországi statisztika. Budapesten. 1929. O. 553.

[15] Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden. 1 Jahrgang. 1905. Heft No. 2. S. 14.

In 1900, the population of Hungary was 19,239,021. Jews constituted 4.4% of the total population of the country (846,254 people). A higher concentration of Jews was observed in large cities (19.7%). 30.6% of the Jewish population (260,395 people) was concentrated in large cities with a population of more than 5,000 Jews.

The list of these cities is presented in table 1.13. Most of the Jews lived in Budapest. 19,148 Jews lived in Budapest in 1848, 44,890 in 1869, 70,227 in 1880, 166,198 in 1890, 186,047 in 1900 [16]. In 1900, 6,567 Jews lived in Mukachevo (47.8% of the population), 4,560 (31.0%) in Uzhhorod, and 12,111 (25.8%) in Oradea.

At the end of the 18th century, Transcarpathia had a small Jewish community. In 1797, 6,311 Jews lived in Transcarpathia (out of a total population of 235,419 people); in 1805, 13,706; and in 1840, 22,822. In 1900, an estimated 76,417 Jews lived in Transcarpathian Ukraine. In the Bereg county there lived 29,052 Jews, including 2,770 in the towns of Beregsás (Beregovo) and 6,567 in Munkács (Mukachevo). In the Ungvár county (Uzhhorod) there were 16,211 Jews, of which 4,560 were in the town of Ungvár. In the Marmaros county there were 28,404 Jews (Khust, Raho, the modern name of Rakhov, Techo the modern name of Tyachiv, villages of the Khust, Tyachiv and Raho districts), in the Ugocsa county was 2,700 (in the city of Sevlyush (Nagyszölös the modern name of Vinogradov, in the village of

[16] A zsidó lexikon. Budapest. O. 153.

Vilok)[17]. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Jews began leaving Austria-Hungary. From 1899 to 1913, 145,646 Jews emigrated from Galicia and Bukovina[18].

Since the 11th century, Transcarpathia was part of the Kingdom of Hungary. It consisted of four counties (vármegye): Bereg, Marmaros, Ung, and Ugocsa. Unlike the Austrian regions of Galicia and Bukovina, which, according to the 1867 constitution, constituted separate autonomous regions with their own local legislative and self-government bodies, Transcarpathia was directly part of Hungary. After World War I, Transcarpathia became part of Czechoslovakia. In 1940, part of the region became part of the Ukrainian SSR as the Zakarpattia Oblast.

Currently, the territory of the Bereg County is almost entirely part of the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine. The administrative center was the Beregszász city (Berehovo).

Most of the territory of the Ung County is part of the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine (Velykyi Bereznyi, Perechyn, Serednie, and Uzhhorod raions), while a smaller part is part of Slovakia (Velke Kapušany and Sobrance). The

[17] Kovács Alajos. A zsidóság térfoglalása Magyarországon. Budapest, 1922. S. 58, 59; A Magyar korona országainak 1900. Évi népszámlálása. 5. Kötet. Budapest, 1907. O. 538, 539; Weszprémy, Kálmán. A magyarországi zsidóságról 1. A magyarországi zsidók statisztikája. Debreczen, 1907. O. 57–63. (Self-assessment in 1900).

[18] Buzek, Jozef. Poglad na wzrost ludności ziem polskich w wieku XIX. Kraków, 1915. S. 46.

administrative center was the Ungvár city (Uzhhorod).

The territory of Marmarosh County is divided between the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine (Khust, Tyachiv, and Rakhiv raions) and Maramureș County of Romania. The administrative center was the city of Marmarosh-Sighet, now located in Romania.

The Ugocsa County consisted of two districts (járás): Tiszáninnen, administrative center was Sevlyush city (Nagyszőllős, Vynohradiv), and Tiszántúl, administrative center was Halmi (Halmeu). Currently, the smaller part of the county belongs to the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine, and the larger part belongs to Satu Mare County, Romania.

Table 1.14 presents the Jewish population data for the entire Transcarpathian region. The Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine is only part of the Transcarpathia.

At the beginning of the 18th century, there was a small Jewish community in Transcarpathia. In 1735, there were 890 Jews in four counties, 6,311 in 1794 (total population there were 235,419 inhabitants), 13,706 in 1805, 22,822 in 1840[19]. In the first half of the 19th century, Jews migrated from Moravia and Galicia to Transcarpathia. From 1797 to 1900, the Jewish population increased from 2.7% to 13.5%.

[19] Kovács Alajos. A zsidóság térfoglalása Magyarországon. Budapest, 1922. O. 58, 59.

## PART 2. GENERAL OVERRVIEW (OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES)

How many Jews lived in Europe at the 19th century? Which countries had the largest Jewish communities? It seems that the answers to these questions were received a long time ago. I decided to clarify the statistical data on the size of the Jewish population using the results of censuses published on the Internet, which were previously inaccessible.

Back in the second half of the 18th century, the majority of European Jews lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The first census of Jews in Europe was carried out in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1764–1766. According to the census results, 587,236 Jews were registered in the three provinces (Summary data from the census of the Jewish population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth). It is believed that the census was not accurate enough, and in fact there were about 700,000 Jews.

The table 2.1 shows the results of the assessment of the Jewish population of Europe in 1765. The choice of date is explained by the fact that it was necessary to determine the number of European Jews in 1765, that is, on the date of the Polish census. Over the next 30 years, a redistribution of the Jewish population between countries took place. Some of the figures in the table are estimates. However, in some countries, censuses of the Jewish population were conducted in the 18th century.

In 1735 census of the Jewish population was in Hungary. At the time 11,621 Jews were living in Hungary, of which number 2,474 were male heads of families, and 57 were female heads. The largest Jewish community, numbering 770, was that of Pressburg. The average number of Jews in a family was 5.1. We also see that by 1887 the Jewish population was 68,784. Such an increase in numbers can only be due to immigration from other regions.

According to the 1754 census, there were 10,825 Jewish families in Bohemia and Moravia[20], which can be roughly estimated at 55,208 Jews. In 1785, the Jewish population had increased only to 68,784. This is explained by discriminatory measures to limit the number of Jews in Bohemia and Moravia.

In 1728, there were 1,173 Jewish families were living in Prussia; in 1749, their number had increased to 2,093[21]. Based on the average family size of 5.2 people, it can be calculated that there were 10,884 Jews in Prussia. In terms of the boundaries of 1914, Germany in 1700 had a population of 16,000,000, increasing slightly to 17,000,000 by 1750. The Jewish population in Germany is estimated to have been 1.2% in 1750 or 23,400 Jews in 1765.

It is most difficult to estimate the Jewish population of the European part of the Ottoman

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[20] Petra Kalná, *Geschichte der Juden und jüdische Sehenswürdigkeiten in der Region des Berglandes*, (Brünn, 2008), 11.

[21] Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 16, *Prussia*, 654.

Empire. In the middle of the 18th century, the empire included the territories of the modern states of Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Albania. Estimated Ottoman population in 1750 there were 20,000,000, from them 6,500,000 lived in Europa[22]. The Jewish population in the Ottoman Empire was 0.6%; thus, the Jewish population in 1765 can be estimated at 40,000.

The figures given in this table can be found in the tables above in the text. The estimates of population of Germany size are 21,130,000 for 1815 and 23,630,000 for 1825. The Jewish population in Germany is estimated to have been 1.2% in 1815 or 257,000[23] (Table 2.2).

The population of the Ottoman territories in Europe in 1820–1840 is estimated at 7,990,000, of which 280,000 were Jews (3.5%)[24]. According to another estimates, the Jews were numbered by regions: 10,000 families in 1818 in Moldavia[25], 10,000 families in 1810 in Wallachia[26], 25,000 in Istanbul, 6,000 in Edirne, 7,000 in Bulgaria, 25,000 in Thessaloniki and other Greek territories[27], 4,500 in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Kosovo and Albania. In total, about 165,000 Jews.

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[22] Estimate: *Ottoman Population 1750* (map).
[23] Arno Herzig, *1815-1933: Emanzipation und Akkulturation*, (bpb.de).
[24] Kemal H. Karpat, Ibid, 23.
[25] Constantin C Giurescu, *Istoria românilor Vol.3*, (1943), 538.
[26] Neagu Djuvara, *Între Orient și Occident*, (Bucharest, 1995), 179.
[27] Josepf Hacker, *Jews in the Ottoman Empire* (1580–1839), 837.

We do not know exactly how many Jews there were in Europe during this same period. It is known that Jews did not live in Spain, Portugal and the Russian Empire. According to rough estimate Jewish population of Europe in 1765 numerated about 810,000. After three partitions of Poland, Jews ended up in the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Prussia. In 1815 in these countries were more 1,500,000 Jews. For comparison. In 1818, the number of Jews in the United States was estimated at 3,000; in 1826, it increased to 6,000[28]. In 1760 the Jewish community of England estimated to number between 6,000 and 8,000 the overwhelming majority of whom lived in London. In 1815 the Jewish community estimated from 20,000 to 30,0000, whom tot less than two-third lived in London[29]. In France, where Jews began to have equal rights with other citizens, in 1815 there were 41,166 Jews. There were 39,757 Jews were living in the Netherlands in 1815[30].

Historical literature often provides estimates of the number of Jews in a particular country, the reliability of which is questionable. You need to know that not all European countries included a question on the religious allegiance in the population censuses. In some countries, Jewish communities were involved in such registration. In

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*[28] Samson D. Oppenheim, The Jewish Population of the United States, Volume 20, (American Jewish Year Book, 1918–1919), 31.*

*[29] Cecil Roth, A History of the Jews in England, (Oxford, 1941), 223, 239.*

*[30] S. Posener, Les Juifs sous le Premier Empire, (1932), 199.*

England, population censuses took into account the number of places of worship and sittings, and number of attendants at public worship. In 1st London Division I, 813 people attended at public worship services on March 30, 1851, in city of London 1,102, in County of Middlesex 1,422[31]. Until the end of the 19th century, censuses by religious were no longer carried out in England, Wales and Scotland, but a census based on nationality took place in Irland.

In 1900, the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the German Empire accounted for 90% of the total Jewish population of Europe (9,072,529), which numbered 8,165,643. In Europe, Jews accounted for 2.26% of the continent's total population. In comparison, the Jewish population of the Ottoman Empire was estimated 217,000 or 1.08% of the empire's population in 1900.

The Jewish population of Europe in 1900 was as show in the table 2.3. As the figures show, 91% of all Jews lived in the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the German Empire. If Romanian Jews are added, this percentage rises to 94%.

How to search for historical population statistics? At the beginning of the 19th century the censuses were mainly statistical: that is, mainly headcounts, with virtually no personal information. A population census provides information on the

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*[31] Census of the United Kingdom, (1851), Religious worship, England and Wales, Report and tables.*

size, location, and characteristics of a population. It is the backbone of a national statistical system. The conditions for compiling censuses were formulated at the International Statistical Congresses in Brussels (1853), Paris (1855) and Vienna (1857). Since the second half of the 19th century, most European countries have been conducting regular censuses. The censuses were record names of all individuals in a household, gender, age, religious or national characteristics of the persons. To estimate the number of Jews, such a criterion as religion was usually used. Currently, most countries have digitized their statistical collections and posted them on the Internet. In some cases, the necessary figures can be found in specialized literature. Sometimes it is easier to use such sources than to independently collect figures from several statistical collections. The first difficulty that a researcher face is the language problem. Despite the availability of online translators, finding the necessary figures takes quite a long time. This is especially true for languages such as Greek or Lithuanian. The second problem is that the quality of scanned statistical collections leaves much to be desired. Finding the necessary table in the absence of the ability to search by keyword in an unfamiliar language is a non-trivial task.

Population censuses have been conducted in most European countries since the 18th century. However, these were not full-fledged one-day censuses according to the methods adopted in the second half of the 19th century. The results of the censuses were published in special books.

Thus, in Hungary a “Hungarian Statistical Bulletins: Census of the Lands in the Hungarian Crown”[32] with population statistics was published from 1848. In Hungary, the first census of Jewish population was conducted over 50 years, from 1725 to 1775. The second census of Jews took place in 1848. The 1848 Jewish census supply the name of the head of household, wife's maiden name and names of children, together with ages and places of birth, professions and length of time an immigrant had been in Hungary or in his 1848 place of residence[33]. However, it is necessary for genealogical research and does not contain total figures.

Of the countries that kept records of the population by religion, sufficiently detailed data are available in the statistical yearbooks of Prussia and Germany. In Prussia, from 1863 to 1883, 5 collections of “Yearbook for the official statistics in the Prussian state”[34] were published. In Germany, since 1880, collections of “Statistical Yearbook for the German Reich”[35] were published annually.

In Austria, collections of “The results of the census”[36] were published after each population census. The first census took place in 1754. The

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[32] Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények: A magyar korona országainak. évi népszámlálása.

[33] Hungary Jewish Records. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Hungary_Jewish_Records

[34] Jahrbuch für die Amtliche Statistik des Preussischen Staats.

[35] Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich.

[36] Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung.

first modern population census was conducted in 1869, from 1880 to 1910 censuses were conducted once every 10 years. In the Russian Empire, a full-fledged population census was conducted only once in 1897. The results of the census were published in specially issued collections, which provided statistics on the Jewish population.

In the Netherlands, population censuses were conducted from 1830. The population was also counted by confessional affiliation. The Jewish population was counted separately for the Ashkenazi and Sephardic communities. In Switzerland, population censuses were conducted from 1850. The population was also counted by confessional affiliation.

The general census of the population in the Russian Empire in 1897, was the first and only nation-wide census performed in the Russian Empire. The census revealed the social class, native language, religion, and profession of citizens, which were aggregated to district and governorate totals. In total, 119 books in 89 volumes were published for 89 governorates, including a two-volume summary. Currently, all books have been scanned and stored on the website of the National Electronic Library[37].

From the above, it can be concluded that the population figures before the full census were not accurate enough, and were usually understated.

[37] National Electronic Library of the Russian Federation https://rusneb.ru/

Therefore, a number of researchers attempted to clarify the original figures using various methods. In this reference book, the figures are given according to official estimates without adjustments. Links to sources in footnotes are provided in the original language.

The results of some censuses were processed and published much later. For example, the results of the 1764–1765 census of the Jewish population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth for Polish voivodeships were published only in 1898. The figures for Lithuanian voivodeships were published in 1914.

The results of the 1847 census of the Jewish population of the Russian Empire were published, but the original publication is currently lost. However, the figures were included in the Jewish Encyclopedia of Brockhaus and Efron. In this research, they are collected and tabulated. Also tabulated are the results of the Jewish population censuses by governorates of the Russian Empire available in open sources. They are also translated into English.

To summarize, we can conclude that there are two groups of population data: census data and estimated data. Can we trust statistical data published on the Internet, for example, in Wikipedia? Here, everything depends on the author of the article. If the article contains links to sources, and they can be verified, then such data can be trusted.

Thanks to new ways of storing old books, it became possible to analyze statistical data, relying

both on the original results of population censuses and on collections of summary data. In some cases, a lot of useful information can be found in the Russian edition of the Jewish Encyclopedia, which was published at the beginning of the 20th century. The information presented in the directory contains mainly population figures, although censuses conducted in the second half of the 19th century covered a wider range of indicators. All the figures presented in the directory can be found on the Internet if you use the links provided in the text.

However, it should be noted that the data for some countries, such as Belgium or the United Kingdom, are estimates.

Before the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, there was a large Jewish community in the country. It was not until 1869 that Article 21 of the Spanish Constitution recognized freedom of religion as legal. The 1877 census recorded 406 Jews in Spain. In 1900, there were about 1,000 Jews living in Spain. In 1907, about 200 Jews lived in the Spanish exclave of Ceuta in Africa, in exclave of Melilla 950 in 1900 and 3,290 in 1918[38]. The American Jewish Year Book mentions a figure of 2,500 Jews in 1900, but the source of this information is unknown[39].

The final figure for the Jewish population of Europe given in this reference book (9,039,680)

[38] Álvarez Chillida Gonzalo, *Presencia e imagen judía en la españa contemporánea Herencia castiza y modernidad*, in El otro en la España contemporánea, (Fundación Tres Culturas del Mediterráneo, 2011), 130, 131.
[39] *American Jewish Year Book*. Volume 1. (1889–1990), 285.

differs only slightly from the figure (8,977,581) calculated 120 years ago. The Jewish Encyclopedia of 1901 gives the following figures for the Jewish population on other continents: 352,340 in Asia, 372,659 in Africa, 1,527,535 in North America, 26,131 in South America, and 16,842 in Australia[40]. There was a total of 2,295,507 Jews in the world outside Europe.

The table 2.4 shows the population of European capitals, including cities that were not capitals in 1900. For some capitals, such as Paris and Rome, there are no statistics on the Jewish population. In absolute numbers, Warsaw had the largest Jewish population, followed by Budapest, Vienna and London. The largest percentage of the Jewish population was in Minsk, in second place was Chisinau, in third place was Vilna. According to this figure, Warsaw came in only fourth place.

## 2.1. ROMANIA

The Romanian Old Kingdom conducted statistical estimates in 1884, 1889, and 1894, and held censuses in 1899 and 1912. Jews in Romania were divided into three categories: Jewish Romanians who enjoyed all civil rights, subjects of foreign states, and persons under the protection of the Romanian state. The first category is very insignificant, and to get into it, the consent of parliament is necessary; about 20 people are usually accepted per year. In 1899 there were 4,272 Romanian Jews. There were 5,859

[40] The Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume 11, *Statistics*, (1901–1906), 531, 532.

foreigners (evrei supuşi străini), of whom 4,177 were Austrian citizens, 769 Turkish and 392 Russian. The third category is officially called ‘evrei de protecţiune română’ or ‘mozaici’ (don’t Romanian Jews). The term ‘mozaici’ was used to denote their religion in the census. This category is the most numerous and amounts to 256,488 Jews[41]. Complete figures of the Jewish population by department and city are not publicly available and can be found in the source: “Recensământul general al populaţiei României din 1899”. Some of the figures for departments can be found in various sources, while others are obtained by counting backwards from the percentage of the Jewish population. The Jewish population of Romania is presented in Table 2.5.

## 2.2. GREECE

For some countries, incomplete statistics are available. In these cases, population estimates have been made, as was the case for Greece. Some provinces of modern Greece were part of the Ottoman Empire until 1921.

Most Jews in Greece were Sephardim, but there were Romaniote communities in the country. Romaniotes constitute the oldest Jewish community in Greece, where their history dates back over two thousand years. There were also small Ashkenazi communities in Thessaloniki and other places.

Greece was under Ottoman occupation from the mid-15th century until the First Balkan

[41] Leonida Colescu, Ibid, 31, 95.

War of 1913. When the Greek army entered Thessaloniki in October 1913, in the final days of the First Balkan War, King George of Greece declared that Jews and all other minorities should have the same rights as the Greek population. Throughout this period, Thessaloniki was the center of Jewish life in the Balkans. The size of the Jewish population of Greece is presented in Table 2.6.

## 2.3. BULGARIA

Romaniote Jews settled in Bulgarian lands (Northern Thrace) during the Roman Empire. After the Ottoman conquest of Bulgaria, Jews were granted the same rights as other non-Muslims. In the 15th century, Sephardi Jews from Spain and Ashkenazi Jews from Germany migrated to Bulgaria. Since the majority of Bulgarian Jews were Sephardi, Ladino was the dominant language in most communities. Since the early 20th century, young people often preferred to speak Bulgarian, although most spoke their native language.

Bulgaria gained independence from the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878. Under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, Bulgarian Jews were granted equal rights with other Bulgarian citizens.

Jews were typically concentrated in large cities with populations over 50,000. The majority of Bulgarian Jews lived in the city of Sofia. In 1881 there were 4,274 Jews in Sofia, 5,102 in 1888, 6,872 in 1893, 10,703 in 1905 (Table 2.7).

## 2.4. DENMARK

There was no large Jewish community in Denmark. In 1787 in Denmark there were 1,830 Jews (Jøder), of them 1,503 lived in Copenhagen. Small Jewish communities formed in Altona, which was then Danish. Jewish citizens of the country were subject to social and economic discrimination. However, they were not forced to live in ghettos and had self-government bodies. Most of the Jewish population lived in the capital, Copenhagen (81.2% in 1901). About 10,000 Jews from the Russian Empire passed through Denmark, but they did not remain in the country because they could not obtain a residence permit.

## 2.5. NETHERLAND

Sephardic Jews first settled in the Netherlands in the 16th century. In the second half of the 17th century, Ashkenazi Jews settled in Amsterdam. In 1796, the National Assembly passed a resolution stating that no Jew should be denied rights or privileges while residing in the republic. Jewish prosperity in the independent Netherlands continued throughout the 19th century. In 1900, about 51,000 Jews lived in Amsterdam, 5,754 in The Hague, about 10,000 in Rotterdam, about 2,400 in Groningen, and 1,224 in Arnhem[42]. In total, according to the 1899 census, there were 98,343 Ashkenazi Jews and 5,645 Sephardic Jews in the Netherlands (Table 2.10).

[42] Jøodsche courant. 1903. No. 44.

## 2.6. SWITZERLAND

With the revision of the Constitution in 1866 were the Jews placed on an equal legal footing with the Swiss population. The revision of the Constitution of 1874 granted the Jewish community the freedom of religious practice. In 1870 there were 6,996 Jews in Switzerland. In 1837, 46 Jews lived in the canton of Zurich, 80 in 1850, 175 in 1860, 505 in 1870, 805 in 1880, 1,349 in 1888, 5,244 in 1910.There were 2,933 Jews in the canton of the Zürich in 1900, 1,897 in the canton of Basel, 1,543 in the canton of Bern, 1,119 in the canton of Vaud, 1,026 in the canton of Neuchâtel[43]. Until the late 1880s, most Jews in the canton of Zurich lived not in the city of Zurich, but in rural districts. During this period, there were 675 Jews in Zurich. Over time, the number of Jews in Zurich grew, primarily due to the incorporation of rural settlements into the city.

## 2.7. FRANCE

From 1815 to 1872 the Jewish population of France grew from 47,166 to 90,251, but after the loss of Alsace and Lorraine it fell to 49,439. There has been no religious census in France since 1972. In statistics, the population was counted according to whether a person was a French citizen (français) or a foreigner (étranger). For foreigners, the country of arrival was indicated (for example Russia or Austria). According to the Jewish Encyclopedia, in 1901 there were 86,885

[43] Huser, Karin. Geschichte der Juden im Kanton Zürich. Zürich, 2005. S. 169–172.

Jews in France. According to another estimate Jewish worship there were 163,530 in 1902[44]. From 1881 to 1914 over 25,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in France, most of them are from Russia. From 1908 a large Jewish influx also began from Salonica, Constantinople (Istanbul), and Smyrna[45]. According to the most recent estimates, there were approximately 150,000 Jews in France in 1921.

## 2.8. ITALY

The Jewish population of Italy only doubled by the end of the 19th century. In 1911, the Jewish population numbered 43,924 out of a total of 34,686,383 people[46]. According to the 1901 census, there were 35,617 Jews in Italy (Table 2.12).

The cities in which the greatest number were found in 1901, are the following: Roma 7,121, Milano 3,012, Torino 2,828, Florence 2,776, Livorno 2,487, Venice 2,474, Ancona 1,285, Ferrara 1,227, Mantua 1,068, Genoa 1,053, Padova 811, Bologna 675, Verona 493, Pisa 467, Casale Monferrato 467, Alessandria 374, Vercelli 369, Naples 327, Asti 312, Parma 212, Cuneo 170, Reggio Emilia 160, Rovigo 157, Senigallia 109, Siena 106, Perugia 103, Lugo 100[47].

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[44] *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (New York, 1903), 568.
[45] Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 07. *France*, 159.
[46] Direzione generale del la statistica, *Censimento della popolazione del Regno d'Italia al 10 febbraio 1911*, Volume VI.
[47] Ibid. p. CXXIX.

## 2.9. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG

In Belgium in 1815 there were 1,044 Jews[48]. In 1830, Belgium left the Kingdom of the Netherlands and gained independence. Belgium was one of the European countries in which Jews were not counted in censuses (although they were counted according to nationality). Only a small number of Jews were citizens of the country, the rest lived there as foreigners. Willy Bock has made an estimate of the Jewish population in Belgium, excerpts from which are given in the table. The figures given have not been confirmed by other sources. For example, the article “Seven Centuries of Jewish Presence in Belgium”[49] states that at the time of independence, there were about 3,500 Jews living in Belgium, about 12,000 in 1892, more than 25,000 in 1905. In 1893, there were about 5,000 Jews living in the metropolis of Antwerp. In 1914, there were four times as many. However, it is not clear where the author got the figures from.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg borders with Belgium. In 1871, there were 523 Jews living in the country (total population 204,028), 977 in 1880 (210,507), 1,009 in 1890 (211,481), and 1,212 in 1900 (234,674)[50].

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[48] S. Posener, Ibid, 198.

[49] Fondation de la Mémoire Contemporaine, *Sept siècles de présence Juive en Belgique*, (site).

[50] Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden 3, Heft 6, 1907), 94 (Jews); Population totale 1821–2016, Le portail des statistiques. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

## 2.10. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The reliability of the figures in the literature is questionable. The Jewish Year Book 1896–7 states that in 1891, 2,000 Jews lived in Portugal[51]. The Census of the Kingdom of Italy gives the following figures for the Jewish population in 1900: 1,000 in Spain and 2,000 in Portugal[52]. The Jewish Year Book says that in 1905 there were 1,200 Jews in Portugal[53]. It is not possible to determine which of these figures are more accurate.

The population census of 1877 recorded 402 Jews in Spain (although there must have been more who hid their religion), who lived in the provinces: Cádiz 205, Madrid 31, Albacete 1, Almeria 6, Barcelona 21, Canary 35, Córdoba 6, Girona 3, Guadalajara 21, Huelva 3, Jaén 1, Lleida 2, Logroño 3, Málaga 17, Murcia 2, Pontevedra 1, Segovia 1, Seville 10, Tarragona 3, Zaragoza 1, Chafarinas 2, Melilla 27, Ceuta 94 (Chafarinas, Melilla and Ceuta were African provinces)[54]. Censuses after 1871 did not include a question on the religious allegiance.

The Jewish presence in Ceuta also became noticeable with the war of 1859. By 1907 there were more than 200 Jews. In Melilla, Jewish immigration began in 1880, when there were already 50 Jews established there from 1864, with

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[51] *The Jewish Year Book* 1896–7, (London, 1896), 27.
[52] *Censimento della popolazione del Regno d'Italia al 10 febbraio 1901*, (Roma, 1903), 164.
[53] *The Jewish Year Book* 1907, (London, 1907), 241.
[54] *Censo de la población de España 1877*, Tomo 1, (Madrid, 1883), 668–675.

refugees from the wars and 1958 Rif riots. In 1900 there were 950 registered, and 3,290 in 1918. By 1900 there were already about 1,000 Jews in Spain, not counting those in Ceuta and Melilla: in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville (about 35 families)[55]".

## 2.11. SWEDEN AND NORWEGIAN

According to the law of 1782, Jews could live in Sweden only in three cities: Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Norrköping. Another requirement for residence was a reference from the place of residence. This restrict was only lifted in 1860. In 1900, the Jewish population in Stockholm was approximately 1,631 members, forming a significant portion (41%) of Sweden's total Jewish population, which was around 3,912 Jews.

The second paragraph of the Norwegian Constitution, which was in force from 1814 to 1851 and from 1942 to 1945, prohibited Jews from entering Norway. An exception was made for Sephardic Jews, who were called Portuguese. The first Jews arrived in the country in 1852, but Norway's Jewish community remained small. According to the census 1900, there were 642 Jews in Norway out of a total population of 2,289,880 inhabitants. In 1904, the largest number of Jews, namely 843, was in the Kristiania (Oslo) urban district, and only the Southern Trondheim urban district had a significant number 119 Jews[56].

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[55] Gonzalo Álvarez Chillida. *Presencia e imagen judía en la España contemporánea Herencia castiza y modernidad*, (2011), 130, 131 (Translated from Spanish).

[56] *Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden 1*, Heft 12, 14.

## 2.12. BALKAN COUNTRIES

In the 19th century, most of the currently existing Balkan countries were part of the Ottoman Empire and then the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Population in the Ottoman Empire estimates for 1900: total population 3,460,344, Jews 71,226.

Serbia gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1878. However, as early as 1874, 2,049 Jews were registered in Serbia. Censuses were also taken in 1866, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910, and in 1912. The results of the population censuses have been published on the website of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs was constituted in 1918.

Jewish community emerged in Bosnia and Herzegovina after persecution by Spain in the late 15th century, when they sought refuge in Bosnia, which was the part of the Ottoman Empire. According to the decisions of the Berlin Congress of 1878, it was decided to transfer the Bosnia Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire to the control of Austria-Hungary. In fact, the Condominium of Bosnia and Herzegovina was created, formally governed jointly by Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, in fact, under the administrative control of Austria-Hungary. In 1908, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1900, the number of Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina was estimated at 9,340. In 1919, it became part of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs.

## 2.13. UNITED KINGDOM

Regular censuses population in the United Kingdom have taken place every ten years since 1801. In Great Britain were 60,000 Jews in 1881, 120,000 in 1891, 196,000 in 1901, 245,000 in 1911. According to other estimates, the number of Jews in 1903 was significantly higher. The table 2.24 shows the Jewish population according to estimate of Simon Rosenbaum for 1903.

There were no censuses population by religion in the England, Wales and Scotland, so the figures given are estimates. Jewish population data were collected by religious congregations. The estimate can be made using indirect data, such as the number of synagogues and seats in them. In 1900, 151 synagogues were registered, and in 1911, already 203. In London the average synagogue has 337 seats. London synagogue has an average of 300 male members, compared 160 in the province[57]. The size of the Jewish population was also estimated based on mortality and marriage statistics kept in synagogues. For this the proportion of mortality and marriage across the country were used. For example, if proportion of mortality was 4 per cent and deaths was 10 Jews, as Jewish population was 250.

The Jewish community of England estimated from 20,000 to 30,0000, for 1815[58]. At its

[57] S.J. Prais, *Synagogue statistics and the Jewish population of Great Britain 1900–70*, in The Jewish Journal of Sociology, (1972), 216, 225.

[58] Cecil Roth, *A History of the Jews in England*, (Oxford, 1941), 239.

peak in 1900, the Jewish population of East London stood at roughly 125,000. With the mass emigration from Russia which started after 1881, there was a great influx a specially to London, and the population rose in the course of the next quarter of a century from some 47,000 approximately 150,000, of whom about 100,000 lived in the East London[59]. According to other sources, 32,037 Jews emigrated to England from 1870 to 1914[60].

During the period from 1870 until the early 20th century 120,000 Jews settled in England[61]. From 1881 to 1921 the number increased from 60,472 to 300,000, through immigration and a natural increase. They lived primarily in the large industrial cities, especially London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Leeds. The table 14.3 shows for 1891 and 1901 the population in cities with over 3,000 Jewish inhabitants.

[59] Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 13, *London*, 181.
[60] Lloyd P Gartner, *Notes on the Statistics of Jewish Immigration to England 1870–1914*, in Jewish Social Studies, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Apr., 1960), 101.
[61] *London's Jewish Community in the 19th century*, Part 2, 4 in The History of London site.

**Table 1.1. Jewish population of Austria-Hungary in 1869–1900[1]**

| Lands | 1857 | 1869 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Austria | 6,999 | 52,350 | 95,058 | 128,729 | 157,278 |
| Upper Austria | 4 | 7,206[2] | 1,056 | 1,078 | 1,280 |
| Salzburg | | | 115 | 157 | 199 |
| Styria | 6 | | 1,782 | 1,979 | 2,283 |
| Carinthia and Carniola | | | 210 | 253 | 357 |
| Austrian Littoral | 3,713 | | 4,640 | 4,708 | 4,954 |
| Gorizia and Gradisca | | | 319 | 331 | 295 |
| Istria | | | 171 | 229 | 285 |

[1] Thon, Jakob. Ibid. S. 8; Ficker, Adolf. Bevölkerung Der Österreichischen Monarchie. Justus Perthes. 1860. S. 45 [1857, incl. 10 254 military

[2] This number includes Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Austrian coast (Trieste, Gorica and Gradisca, Istria), Tyrol, Dalmatia.

| Lands | 1857 | 1869 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tyrol | 548 | | 542 | 737 | 1,125 |
| Bohemia | 86,339 | 89,933 | 94,449 | 94,479 | 92,745 |
| Moravia | 41,529 | 42,899 | 44,175 | 45,324 | 44,255 |
| Austrian Silesia | 3,280 | 6,142 | 8,580 | 10,042 | 11,988 |
| Galicia and Lodomeria | 448,973 | 575,918 | 686,596 | 772,213 | 811,371 |
| Bukovina | 29,187 | 47,772 | 67,418 | 82,717 | 96,150 |
| Dalmatia | 318 | | 283 | 329 | 334 |
| Venice and Mantua | 6,588 | | | | |
| **Cisleithania** | **627,484** | **822,220** | **1,005,394** | **1,143,305** | **1,224,899** |
| **Population (all)** | **17,570,477** | **19,395,311** | **21,125,142** | **23,895,413** | **25,739,963** |
| Hungary | 365,171 | 542,279 | 624,826 | 707,961 | 831,162 |
| Transylvania | 18,792 | | | | |
| Serbia and Banat | 23,203 | | | | |

| Lands | 1857 | 1869 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croatia and Slavonia | 5,132 | 9,854 | 13,634 | 17,515 | 20,131 |
| **Transleithania** [3] | **412,702** | **552,133** | **638,460** | **725,499** | **851,203** |
| **Population (all)** | **14,350,000** | **15,417,327** | **15,642,102** | **17,349,398** | **19,122,390** |
| **Total Jews** | **1,040,186** | **1,374,353** | **1,643,708** | **1,868,769** | **2,076,192** |

[3] Link to Table 6.1.

**Table 1.2. Population of Austrian cities in 1900[4]**

| Cities | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salzburg | 33,067 | 156 | 0.47 |
| Klagenfurt am Wörthersee | 24,284 | 139 | 0.57 |
| Laibach (Ljubljana) | 36,547 | 95 | 0.26 |
| Trieste | 178,599 | 4,954 | 2.77 |
| Innsbruck | 26,866 | 128 | 0.48 |
| Bozen (Bolzano) | 13,904 | 35 | 0.25 |
| Troppau (Opava) | 26,748 | 1,047 | 3.91 |
| Bielitz (Bielsko-Biała) | 16,597 | 3,460 | 20.84 |
| Friedek (Frýdek-Místek) | 9,037 | 326 | 3.61 |
| **Bohemia and Moravia** | | | |

[4] Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31.December 1900. 1. Heft. 1902. S. 48–127.

| Cities | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reichenberg (Liberec) | 33,065 | 1,107 | 3.35 |
| Iglau (Jihlava) | 24,166 | 1,450 | 6.00 |
| Kremsier (Kroměříž) | 13,845 | 611 | 4.41 |
| Olmütz (Olomouc) | 21,268 | 1,676 | 7.88 |
| Ungarisch-Gradisk (Uherské Hradiště) | 5,076 | 514 | 10.12 |
| Zunim (Znojmo) | 15,925 | 629 | 3.95 |

**Table 1.3. Population of Vienna in 1670–1900[5]**

| Year | Jews | Population | Jews | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower Austria | Vienna | Vienna | Jews in Vienna | Jews of Vienne in Lower Austria |
| 1670 | to 4,000 | 25,000–30,000 | 2,000–3,000[6] | | |
| 1784 | | 247,753 | 504 | | |
| 1846 | to 4,000 | 519,963 | 3.739 | | |
| 1850 | | 551,300 | 9.731 | | |
| 1857 | 6,999 | 638,000 | 6,217 | 1.0 | 37.9 |
| 1869 | 52,350 | 900,998 | 40,230 | 4.5 | 76.8 |
| 1880 | 95,058 | 1,162,591 | 72,543 | 6.2 | 76.3 |

[5] Statistisches Jahrbuch 2014. Kapitel 2: Bevölkerung; Klein, Kurt. Österreichs Bevölkerung 1754–1869. S. 57.
[6] Barbara Staudinger: Gantze Dörffer voll Juden. Juden in Niederösterreich 1496–1670. Mandelbaum, Wien 2005. 384 s.

| Year | Jews | Population | Jews | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 128,729 | 1,430,213 | 118,495 | 8.3 | 92.0 |
| 1900 | 157,278 | 1,769,137 | 146,926 | 8.3 | 93.4 |

**Table 1.4. Population of Bohemia and Moravia in 1869–1900[7]**

| Area (City) | 1857 | 1869 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bohemia, Jews | 86,339 | 89,933 | 94,449 | 94,479 | 92,745 |
| Total Population | 4,843,989 | 5,119,968 | 5,575,812 | 5,858,677 | 6,335,301 |
| *Prague, Jews* | *7,706* | *13,056* | *16,571* | *17,635* | *18,986* |
| *Total Prague* | *142,588* | *270,389* | *349,574* | *437,373* | *559,433* |
| Moravia, Jews | 41,529 | 42,644 | 44,175 | 45,324 | 44,255 |
| Total Population | 1,868,971 | 2,030,834 | 2,622,271 | 2,276,870 | 2,435,081 |
| *Brno, Jews* | *2,230* | *4,505* | *5,432* | *7,087* | *8,238* |
| *Total Brno* | *58,809* | *104,977* | *120,122* | *145,782* | *176,645* |

[7] Schimmer, Gustav Adolph. Ibid. S. 13, 14; Österreichische Statistik. Die Bevölkerung... vom 31. Dezember 1880. 1882. 2. Heft. S. 50, 51, 74. 75; Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1890. 1. Heft. 1892. S. 76, 77, 96, 97; Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1900. 1. Heft. 1902. S. 78, 79, 98, 99; Historický lexikon obcí České republiky – 1869 – 2011; Ficker, Adolf. Bevölkerung der österreichischen Monarchie... 1860. S. 9, 10.

**Table 1.5. Population of Galicia in 1772–1900 (by religion)[8]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1772 | 2,311,063 | 147,598 | 6.40 |
| 1776 | 2,628,487 | 144,200 | 5.50 |
| 1780 | 2,779,119 | 151,301 | 5.43 |
| 1797–1798 | 3,611,132 | 192,840 | 5.34 |
| 1817–1818 | 3,760,319 | 200,977 | 5.32 |
| 1828 | 4,435,435 | 249,125 | 5.61 |
| 1838 | 4,655,073 | 262,549 | 5.67 |
| 1848 | 5,181,799 | 341,067 | 6.58 |
| 1851 | 4,555,477 | 334,774 | 7.30 |
| 1857 | 4,632,866 | 448,973 | 9.69 |

[8] Mark, Rudolf A. Galizien unter österreichischer Herrschaft. Marburg, 1994. S. 53, 60, 70, 80 [1772, 1776, 1780, 1798, 1818, 1828, 1838, 1848, 1851]; Wasiutynski, Bohdan. Ibid. S. 90 [1869, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910]; Podręcznik Statystyki Galicyi. T. 9. Cz 1. Lwow, 1913. S. 8 [population 1857–1910].

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 5,444,689 | 575,433 | 10.58 |
| 1880 | 5,958,907 | 686,596 | 11.62 |
| 1890 | 6,607,816 | 768,845 | 11.63 |
| 1900 | 7,315,939 | 811,183 | 11.09 |

**Table 1.6. Jewish population of Galicia in 1880–1900[9]**

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lemberg (Lviv, Lwów) City | 30,961 | 36,130 | 44,258 |
| *Kraków City* | *20,269* | *20,939* | *25,670* |
| *Biała* | *5,310* | *6,089* | *6,783* |
| *Bóbrka* | *8,393* | *9,685* | *9,725* |
| *Bochnia* | *5,354* | *7,248* | *6,357* |
| Bohorodczany | 6,675 | 7,758 | 8,016 |
| Borszczów | 15,362 | 15,638 | 14,306 |
| Brody | 28,090 | 25,740 | 28,976 |
| *Brzesko* | *4,995* | *5,808* | *5,674* |
| Brzeżany | 10,994 | 11,471 | 10,942 |

[9] Special Orts-Repertorium der im Österreichischen und Länder. XII. Galizien. Wien, 1886. S. 508, 509; Special Orts-Repertorium der im Österreichischen und Länder. XII. Galizien. Wien. 1893. S. 705, 706; Gemeindelexicon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. XII. Galizien. Wien. 1907. S. 812, 813.

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brzozów* | *4,556* | *4,545* | *5,225* |
| Buczacz (Buchach) | 15,446 | 17,066 | 15,906 |
| *Chrzanöw* | *6,956* | *6,891* | *9,593* |
| *Cieszanów* | *8,156* | *9,244* | *10,038* |
| Czortkow | 7,073 | 8,567 | 8,202 |
| Dąbrowa | 5,296 | 6,458 | 6,076 |
| *Döbromil* | *5,748* | *6,518* | *6,617* |
| Dolina | 11,037 | 12,818 | 13,915 |
| Drohobycz | 21,963 | 23,819 | 22,001 |
| *Gorllce* | *4,755* | *5,546* | *6,045* |
| *Gródek* | *5,495* | *6,175* | *6,900* |
| *Grybów* | *2,319* | *2,425* | *2,708* |
| Horodenka | 8,844 | 10,567 | 10,646 |
| Husiatyn | 12,286 | 13,368 | 12,573 |

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jarosław | 11,374 | 12,606 | 14,026 |
| *Jasło* | *5,086* | *6,018* | *5,201* |
| Jaworów | 5,963 | 6,383 | 6,528 |
| Kalusz | 7,704 | 8,430 | 8,785 |
| Kamionka Strumiłowa | 10,506 | 14,431 | 14,175 |
| Kolbuszowa | 6,737 | 7,175 | 6,584 |
| Kołomyja | 19,177 | 24,116 | 21,552 |
| *Kossów* | *8,670* | *9,713* | *10,329* |
| *Kraköw Umg* | *1,744* | *2,043* | *2,170* |
| *Krosno* | *4,617* | *5,272* | *5,839* |
| *Łańcut* | *10,003* | *10,225* | *7,236* |
| Lemberg Umg. | 7,969 | 7,779 | 10,308 |
| *Limanowa* | *2,018* | *2,460* | *2,337* |
| *Lesko* | *8,684* | *11,038* | *13,036* |

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mielec* | *8,006* | *8,119* | *7,539* |
| Mosciska | 5,890 | 6,469 | 7,190 |
| *Myślenice* | *1,495* | *1,639* | *1,768* |
| Nadworna | 8,002 | 9,110 | 10,283 |
| *Nowy Targ* | *1,817* | *2,408* | *2,174* |
| *Nisko* | *5,751* | *5,337* | *5,566* |
| Peczeniżyn | | | 4,468 |
| *Pilzno* | *2,813* | *2,817* | *2,935* |
| *Podgórze* | | | *6,733* |
| Podhajce | 7,139 | 8,336 | 8,212 |
| *Przemysl* | *11,207* | *16,719* | *20,659* |
| Przemyslany | 7,742 | 9,082 | 9,469 |
| *Przeworsk* | | | *3,611* |
| Rawa ruska | 11,898 | 14,031 | 15,271 |

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rohatyn | 12,569 | 14,149 | 13,472 |
| *Ropczyce* | *7,106* | *7,218* | *6,927* |
| Rudki | 4,911 | 5,357 | 6,033 |
| *Rzeszów* | *13,245* | 13,720 | 11,007 |
| Sambor | 7,856 | 7,522 | 8,052 |
| *Nowy Sącz* | *9,419* | *9,718* | *10,460* |
| *Sanok* | *7,392* | *9,107* | *10,284* |
| *Żywiec* | *1,826* | *1,905* | *1,778* |
| Skałat | 11,563 | 13,214 | 13,122 |
| Sniatyu | 6,795 | 9,307 | 10,155 |
| Sokal | 11,758 | 13,604 | 14,789 |
| Stanisławów | 14,455 | 18,884 | 25,576 |
| Stary Sambor | 4,821 | 5,734 | 6,111 |
| Stryj | 10,382 | 12,774 | 15,859 |

| District | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Tarnobrzeg* | *9,091* | *9,406* | *7,848* |
| Tarnopol | 19,027 | 20,026 | 19,740 |
| *Tarnów* | *14,519* | *14,327* | *15,200* |
| Tlumacz | 8,419 | 9,246 | 8,751 |
| Trembowla | 7,286 | 7,963 | 8,036 |
| Turka | 5,598 | 6,985 | 7,795 |
| *Wadowice* | *3,311* | *3,942* | *3,741* |
| *Wieliczka* | *5,826* | *8,239* | *2,643* |
| Zaleszczyki | 10,101 | 10,978 | 9,500 |
| Zbaraz | 5,914 | 5,898 | 5,048 |
| Złoczów | 19,208 | 20,947 | 21,548 |
| Żółkiew | 8,076 | 9,465 | 10,031 |
| Żydaczów | 7,477 | 6,961 | 7,062 |
| **Total** | **686,596** | **768,845** | **811,434** |

**Table 1.7. Population of Lviv in 1792–1900[10]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1792 | 37,824 | 11,765 | 31.1 |
| 1800 | 37,957 | 13,302 | 35.0 |
| 1810 | 43,522 | 14,574 | 33.4 |
| 1820 | 46,338 | 17,502 | 37.8 |
| 1850 | 52,297 | 21,357 | 36.0 |
| 1869 | 87,109 | 26,694 | 30.2 |
| 1880 | 109,746 | 30,961 | 28.2 |
| 1890 | 127,943 | 36,130 | 28.1 |
| 1900 | 159,870 | 44,258 | 27.8 |

[10] N. M. Gelber, History of the Jews of Lwów. Chapter 11. The Austrian Occupation. Tel Aviv, 1956. [1792, 1795]; Лозинський, Роман. Там же. С. 122, 127, 128 [1798, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1850]; Schimmer, Gustav Adolph. Ibid. S. 15 [1869]; Previous tables [1880, 1890, 1900, 1910].

**Table 1.8. Population of Krakow in 1791–1900[11]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1791 | 19,213 | 1,986 | 10.3 |
| 1815 | 23,406 | 4,884 | 20.8 |
| 1832 | 33,076 | 10,213 | 30.9 |
| 1844 | 42,923 | 13,272 | 30.9 |
| 1857 | 41,086 | 12,937 | 31.5 |
| 1869 | 49,835 | 17,670 | 35.4 |
| 1880 | 59,830 | 19,947 | 33.9 |
| 1890 | 69,130 | 20,736 | 30.0 |
| 1900 | 85,274 | 25,430 | 29.9 |

[11] Statystyka miasta Krakowa, T. VIII. 1902. S. 3 [1791–1900]; Łukasz Tomasz Sroka. Żydzi w Krakowie. Krakow, 2008. S. 35 [1910].

**Table 1.9. Population of cities of Galicia in 1880–1900[12]**

| Cities | 1880 | | | 1900 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Jews, % | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
| Przemysl | 22,040 | 7,645 | 34.7 | 46,295 | 14,109 | 30.4 |
| Kołomyia | 23,109 | 12,002 | 51.9 | 34,188 | 16,568 | 48.3 |
| Tarnów | 24,627 | 11,349 | 46.1 | 31,691 | 12,586 | 39.7 |
| Tarnopol | 25,819 | 13,468 | 52.2 | 30,415 | 13,493 | 46.4 |
| Stanisławów | 18,626 | 10,023 | 53.8 | 30,410 | 14,106 | 51.2 |
| Stryj | 12,625 | 5,245 | 41.5 | 23,205 | 8,647 | 37.2 |
| Jarosław | 12,422 | 2,307 | 36.0 | 22,660 | 5,705 | 25.1 |
| Drohobycz | 18,225 | 9,181 | 50.4 | 19,432 | 8,683 | 44.7 |
| Brody | 20,071 | 15,316 | 76.3 | 17,361 | 11,912 | 68.6 |
| Buchach | 9,970 | 6,281 | 63.0 | 11,756 | 6,324 | 57.2 |

[12] Mark, Rudolf A. Ibid. S. 100–102; History of Borysław (Site).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rzeszów | 11,166 | 5,820 | 52.1 | 15,010 | 6,144 | 42.1 |
| Brzeżany | 10,899 | 4,712 | 43.2 | 11,443 | 4,395 | 38.4 |
| Podgórze[13] | 7,672 | 2,506 | 32.7 | 18,155 | 5,422 | 30.6 |
| Złoczów | 8,347 | 4,046 | 48.5 | 11,842 | 5,401 | 45.6 |
| Nowy Sącz | 11,185 | 5,163 | 46.2 | 15,724 | 4,687 | 30.2 |
| Sambor | 13,586 | 4,472 | 32.6 | 17,039 | 4,900 | 28.8 |
| Borysław | 9,318 | 7,336 | 78.7 | 10,960 | 5,950 | 54.3 |

[13] District of Kraków.

**Table 1.10. Population of Bukovina in 1821–1900[14]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % | Ukraine | Romania |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821 | 233,257 | 6,077 | 1,40 | | |
| 1827 | 270,773 | 7,828 | 2,89 | | |
| 1846 | 371,131 | 11,581 | 3,12 | | |
| 1850 | 380,826 | 14,581 | 3,82 | | |
| 1857 | 456,920 | 29,187 | 6,38 | | |
| 1869 | 511,964 | 47,754 | 9,32 | | |
| 1880 | 571,671 | 67,418 | 11,79 | 48,073 | 19,345 |
| 1890 | 645,591 | 82,717 | 12,79 | 58,024 | 24,693 |
| 1900 | 729,921 | 96,150 | 13,17 | 65,985 | 29,865 |

[14] Polek, Johann. (1889). Statistik des Judenthums in der Bukowina // Statistische Monatsschrift XV. Wien. S. 256, 257 [1776–1880]; Thon, Jacob. Ibid. S. 8 [1890, 1900]; Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1910. Neue Folge. 1. Heft. Wien, 1912. S. 93 [1910].

**Table 1.11. The Jewish population of the populated areas of Bukovina in 1776–1900[15]**

| Populated areas | 1776 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Czernowitz (Chernivtsi) | 495 | 14,449 | 17,359 | 21,587 |
| Suczawa (Suceava) | 218 | 3,750 | 3,751 | 4,229 |
| Wiśnicz (Vyzhnytsya) | 208 | 3,795 | 4,247 | 3,997 |
| Sereth (Siret) | 73 | 3,122 | 3,014 | 3,093 |
| Rădăuți (Radautz) | 2,906 | 3,452 | 4,235 | 4,894 |
| Sadhora (present-day Chernivtsi district) | 186 | 3,888 | 3,708 | 3,437 |
| Gura Humorului (Gurahumora) | 318 | 963 | 1,206 | 1,457 |

[15] Polek, Johann. Ibid. S. 257–259 [1776, 1880]; Special-Orts-Repertorien der Im Oesterreichischen Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Neubearbeitung auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszhälung vom 31. December 1890. XIII. Bukowina. 1894. S. 1–40; Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1900. XIII. Bukowina. 1907. S. 1–96; Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina. Volume II.

| Populated areas | 1776 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rohozna (present-day Chernivtsi district) | 103 | 1,400 | 1,322 | 2,293 |
| Storozhynets | | 1,601 | 1,933 | 2,410 |
| Kimpolung (Câmpulung Moldovenesc) | 46 | 799 | 1,165 | 1,654 |
| Dorna-Watra (Vatra Domei) | | 494 | 739 | 1,052 |
| Bojan (Boiany) | | 781 | 938 | 1,097 |
| Willawcze (Korytne) | 59 | 468 | 577 | 575 |

## Table 1.12. Population of Hungary in 1720–1900[16]

| Year | Population | Jews | Population | Jews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | without Croatia–Slavonia | | with Croatia–Slavonia | |
| 1720 | 2,582,000 | 11,621 | | |
| 1784–1787 | 8,525,480 | 80,775 | | |
| 1815 | | 126,620 | | |
| 1835 | | 165,776 | | |
| 1840 | 12,880,406 | 241,632 | | |
| 1850 | 12,323,097 | 250.100 | | |

[16] Rolf Fischer, *Anti-Semitism in Hungary 1882–1932*, in Hostages of modernization: studies on modern antisemitism, (Berlin, 1993), 869 [1787, 1815]; Elek Fényes, *Magyarország' statistikája*, (Pesten, 1842), 33 [1840]; *A zsidó lexikon*, Ibid, 553 [1720, 1835]; *Az első teljes körű magyarországi népszámlálást* 1784–1787, (Budapest, 1960), 29; Ibid, 1850–1857, (Budapest, 1993), 66, 67; *Az 1870, év elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei a hasznos házi állatok kimutatásával együtt*, 54; Ibid, (1881), 202; Ibid, (1891), 103; *A Magyar korona országainak*, (1900). *Évi népszámlálása 1*, 11*, 18*; *Évi népszámlálás 1*, A népesség főbb adatai községek és népesebb puszták, telepek szerint 1912, 12*.

| Year | Population | Jews | Population | Jews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | without Croatia–Slavonia | | with Croatia–Slavonia | |
| 1857 | 12,816,352 | 407,570 | | |
| 1870 | 13,579,129 | 542,279 | 15,417,327 | 552,133 |
| 1881 | 13,749,603 | 624,826 | 15,642,102 | 638,314 |
| 1891 | 15,162,988 | 707,961 | 17,349,398 | 725,222 |
| 1900 | 16,838,255 | 831,162 | 19,122,390 | 846,254 |

**Table 1.13. Population of Hungarian cities in 1900**

| Cities | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budapest | 791,748 | 167,974 | 23.4 |
| Nagyvárad (Oradea) | 50,177 | 12,111 | 25.8 |
| Pozsony (Bratislava) | 65,867 | 6,808 | 11.1 |
| Debrecen | 75,096 | 6,078 | 8.4 |
| Arad | 56,26 | 5,962 | 11.1 |
| Temesvár (Timișoara) | 53,033 | 5,788 | 11.7 |
| Szeged | 102,991 | 5,776 | 5.7 |
| Kassa (Košice) | 40,102 | 4,988 | 14.0 |
| Miskolc | 43,096 | 8,551 | 20.6 |
| Sátoraljaújhely | 16,886 | 4,784 | 28.3 |
| Nyíregyháza | 33,088 | 3,008 | 9.1 |
| Munkács (Mukačevo) | 14,416 | 6,567 | 47.8 |

| Cities | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Máramarossziget (Sighetu Marmației) | 17,445 | 6,375 | 37.5 |
| Ungvár (Uzhhorod) | 14,723 | 4,560 | 31.0 |
| Beregsás (Beregovo) | 9,629 | 2,770 | 28.9 |

**Table 1.14. Jewish population of Transcarpathia in 1850–1900[17]**

| Counties | 1850 | 1869 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bereg | 15,077 | 17,564 | 20,714 | 24,358 | 29,052 |
| Ugocsa | | 6,668 | 8,335 | 9,414 | 10,566 |
| Marmaros | 15,402 | 26,295 | 33,463 | 45,073 | 56,006 |
| Ung | 10,844 | 14,356 | 16,437 | 15,599 | 16,776 |
| **Total** | **41,323** | **64,883** | **78,949** | **94,444** | **112,400** |
| **Population** | **475,130** | **541,702** | **624,826** | **707,961** | **831,162** |
| **Jews, %** | **8.7** | **12.0** | **12.6** | **13.4** | **13.5** |

[17] Az 1850. És 1857. Évi népszámlálása. Budapest, 1993. O. 64, 65; Az 1870. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Pest, 1871. O. 56–60; Az 1881. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Pest, 1881. O. 204–207; Az 1891. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Budapest, 1893. O. 102, 103; A Magyar korona országainak 1900. Évi népszámlálása. 5. Kötet. Budapest, 1907. O. 538, 539; Miklós, Konrád. (2016). Demográfiai változások. // Zsidók kárpátalján. Budapest. O. 18; 1910. Évi népszámlálása. Budapest, 1912. O. 43*, 44*.

**Table 2.1. Rough estimate of the Jewish population of Europe in 1765**

| Country | Estimate, 1765–1776 | | Other sources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jews | Jews, % | Year | Jews |
| Austria, etc.[18] | 2,161 | 0.3 | 1772 | 6,000[19] |
| Bohemia | 32,385 | 4.0 | 1782 | 42,129 |
| Moravia and Silesia | 23,511 | 2.9 | 1782 | 26,655 |
| Hungary | 53,300 | 6.6 | 1720 | 11,621[20] |
| | | | 1787 | 80,775[21] |
| Prussia | | | 1749 | 10,884 |

[18] Jakob Thon, Ibid, 5, 6. [Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, etc.].
[19] Svjatoslav Pacholkiv, *Galizische Judengemeinden unter Maria Theresia und Joseph,* in Biuletyn Polskiej Misji Historycznej, Nr. 9, (2014), 93–94.
[20] The Jewish Encyclopedia. *Hungary,* Volume VI, 497; A zsidó lexikon, Ibid, 553.
[21] Rolf Fischer, *Anti-Semitism in Hungary 1882–1932*, in Hostages of modernization: studies on modern antisemitism, (1993), 869.

| Country | Estimate, 1765–1776 | | Other sources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jews | Jews, % | Year | Jews |
| Germany | 22,100 | 2.8 | | |
| Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth | 587,000 | 72.4 | | |
| France | 32,500 | 4.0 | 1789 | 40,000[22] |
| England and Wales | 8,900 | 1.1 | 1760 | 8,000[23] |
| Netherlands | 8,000 | 1.0 | 1815 | 39,575 |
| Ottoman Empire (Europa) | 40.000 | 4.9 | | |
| **Total** | **809,857** | **100.0** | | |

[22] Patrick Girard, *Les Juifs de France de 1789 à 1860*, (1976), 21.
[23] Cecil Roth, Ibid, 223, 239.

**Table 2.2. Rough estimate of the Jewish population of Europe in 1815**

| Country | Estimate | | Other sources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jews | Jews, % | Year | Jews |
| Austria | 273,700 | 17.0 | 1817 | 281,873 |
| Hungary | 126,620 | 7.8 | | |
| Belgium and Sweden | 1,704 | 0.1 | | |
| United Kingdom | 25,000 | 1.5 | | |
| Germany | 257,000 | 15.9 | | |
| Prussia | | | 1803 | 224,380 |
| Ottoman Empire (Europa) | 165,000 | 10.2 | | |
| Denmark | 2,760 | 0.2 | 1787 | 1,503 |
| | | | 1840 | 3,839 |
| Italy | 15,805 | 1.1 | | |
| Netherlands | 39,575 | 2.5 | | |
| Russia (without Poland) | 450,000 | 27.9 | 1803 | 222,775 |

| Country | Estimate | | Other sources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jews | Jews, % | Year | Jews |
| | | | 1846 | 971,224 |
| Congress Poland | 210,000 | 13.0 | 1816 | 212,944 |
| France | 47,166 | 2.9 | | |
| **Total** | **1,614,330** | **100.0** | | |

**Table 2.3. Jewish population of Europe in 1900**

| Country | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | 26,150,708 | 2,076,189 | 7.94 |
| Belgium | 6,694,270 | 21,270 | 0.36 |
| Bulgaria | 3,774,283 | 33,661 | 0.89 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1,678,070 | 9,430 | 0.56 |
| United Kingdom (1901) | 41,456,963 | 199,898 | 0.47 |
| Germany[24] | 56,367,178 | 586,833 | 1.04 |
| Greece | 2,525,900 | 5,867 | 0.23 |
| Greece (Ottoman Empire) | 1,482,611 | 54,008 | 3.64 |
| Ottoman Empire (Europa) | 3,460,344 | 71,226 | 2.08 |
| Denmark (1901) | 2,449,540 | 3,476 | 0.14 |
| Spain | 18,618,086 | 2,500 | |
| Italy (1901) | 32,963,316 | 35,617 | 1.05 |

[24] Igor, Vilenski, *Statistical overview of the Jewish population in the 19th century. German Empire*, 90.

| Country | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands (1899) | 5,104,137 | 103,988 | 2.04 |
| Norway (1901) | 2,221,477 | 642 | |
| Russia (1897)[25] | 128,978,419 | 5,215,846 | 4.00 |
| Romania (1899) | 5,956,690 | 266,652 | 4.3 |
| Serbia (1901) | 2,492,882 | 5,729 | 0.23 |
| France | 38,961,945 | 86,885 | 0.22 |
| Switzerland | 3,318,985 | 12,264 | 0.37 |
| Sweden | 5,136,441 | 3,912 | 0.13 |
| **Total** | **389,772,124** | **8,795,893** | **2.26** |

[25] Igor, Vilenski, *Statistical overview of the Jewish population in the 19th century. 1. Russian Empire,* (Jerusalem, 2024), 58 (incl. Congress Poland).

**Table 2.4. Population of the European capitals in 1900**

| City | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warsaw (1897) | 683,692 | 219,128 | 32.05 |
| Saint Petersburg (1897) | 1,264,920 | 16,944 | 1.34 |
| Moscow (1897) | 1,038,591 | 5,070 | 0.48 |
| Vilna (Vilnius) (1897) | 154,532 | 63,841 | 41.31 |
| Riga (1897) | 282,230 | 22,115 | 7.84 |
| Chisinau (Kishinev) (1897) | 108,483 | 50,237 | 46.31 |
| Vienna | 1,674,957 | 146,926 | 8.77 |
| Prague | 201,589 | 18,986 | 9.40 |
| Budapest | 791,748 | 167,974 | 21.24 |
| Pozsony (Bratislava) | 65,867 | 6,808 | 10.34 |
| Berlin | 1,888,848 | 92,206 | 4.88 |
| Bucharest (1899) | 276,178 | 43,274 | 15.58 |

| City | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copenhagen (1901) | 400,575 | 2,826 | 0.71 |
| Zürich | 431,036 | 2,933 | 0.70 |
| Rome (1901) | 462,783 | 7,121 | 1.54 |
| Sophia | 67,789 | 8,720 | 12.86 |
| Antwerp | 819,159 | 8,000 | 0.98 |
| London (1901) | 4,536,267 | 125,000 | 2.76 |
| Belgrade | 68,481 | 3,462 | 5.06 |
| Sarajevo (1895) | 38,083 | 3.159 | 8.30 |
| Athens (1907) | 341,247 | 412 | 0.12 |

## Table 2.5. Population of Romania in 1899[26]

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total 1859** | **4,424,961** | **134,168** | **3.0** |
| **Total 1899** | **5,956,690** | **266,652** | **4.3** |
| Argeș Department | 207,605 | 830 | 0.4 |
| Pitești City | 15,669 | 880 | 5.6 |
| Bacău Department | 195,194 | 15,667 | 8.0 |
| Bacău City | 16,378 | 7,850 | 47.9 |
| Botoșani Department | 171,437 | 29,287 | 17.0 |
| Botoșani City | 32,521 | 16,660 | 51.2 |
| Brăila Department | 145,284 | 9,947 | 6.8 |
| Brăila City | 56,330 | 9,830 | 17.5 |

[26] Leonida Colescu, *Analiza rezultatelor recensãmântului general al populatiei României din 1899*, (București, 1905), 32, 33, 84 (Columns 2, 4 by county); *structurii confesionale din România de la 1859 până*, in Revista Română de Statistică – Supliment nr. 6, (2014), 32.

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buzău Department | 221,263 | 1,770 | 0.8 |
| Buzău City | 21,877 | 1,591 | 7.3 |
| Constanța Department | 141,056 | 1,128 | 0.8 |
| Constanța City | 14,653 | 1,266 | 0.9 |
| Covurlui Department | 143,784 | 15,263 | 10.6 |
| Galați City | 62,545 | 13,970 | 22.4 |
| Dâmbovița Department | 211,666 | 423 | 0.2 |
| Târgoviște City | 9,519 | 327 | 3.4 |
| Dolj Department | 365,579 | 3,290 | 0.9 |
| Craiova City | 45,579 | 2,891 | 6.3 |
| Dorohoi Department | 159.461 | 18,933 | 11.9 |
| Dorohoi City | 12,701 | 6,903 | 54.4 |
| Fălciu Department | 93,831 | 6,708 | 7.1 |

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huși City | 15,625 | 4,057 | 26.0 |
| Gorj Department | 171,300 | 69 | 0 |
| Târgu Jiu City | 6,718 | 60 | 0.9 |
| Ialomița Department | 187,889 | 564 | 0.3 |
| Călărași City | 11,077 | 357 | 3.2 |
| Iași Department | 192,531 | 46,696 | 24.3 |
| Iași City | 77,759 | 39,441 | 50.7 |
| Ilfov Department | 541,180 | 43,579 | 7.6 |
| București City | 276,178 | 43,274 | 15.7 |
| Mehedinți Department | 249,688 | 749 | 0.3 |
| Turnu Severin City | 19,573 | 979 | 5.0 |
| Muscel Department | 115,180 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Câmpulung City | 13,439 | 49 | 0.4 |

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neamț Department | 149,711 | 16,558 | 11.0 |
| Târgu Neamț | 8,740 | 3,593 | 41,1 |
| Piatra Neamț | 17,384 | 8,473 | 48.7 |
| Olt Department | 143,843 | 219 | 0.2 |
| Slatina City | 8,150 | 219 | 2.7 |
| Prahova Department | 307,302 | 2,766 | 0.9 |
| Ploiești City | 45,507 | 2,478 | 5.4 |
| Putna Department | 151,249 | 10,874 | 7.2 |
| Focșani City | 23,601 | 5,959 | 25.3 |
| Râmnicu Sărat Department | 136,918 | 1,835 | 1.3 |
| Râmnicu Sărat City | 13,286 | 1,835 | 1.3 |
| Roman Department | 111,588 | 7,882 | 7.0 |
| Roman City | 16,288 | 6,099 | 37.4 |

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Romanați Department | 203,773 | 408 | 0.2 |
| Caracal City | 12,949 | 211 | 1.6 |
| Suceava Department | 131,596 | 10,056 | 7.7 |
| Fălticeni City | 9,685 | 5,499 | 56.8 |
| Tecuci Department | 121,179 | 4,260 | 3.5 |
| Tecuci City | 14,017 | 1,611 | 11.5 |
| Teleorman Department | 238,628 | 716 | 0.3 |
| Turnu Măgurele City | 8,698 | 261 | 3.0 |
| Tulcea Department | 126,752 | 3,169 | 2.5 |
| Tulcea City | 16,834 | 3,169 | 18.8 |
| Tutova Department | 116,377 | 6.867 | 5.9 |
| Bârlad City | 24,310 | 5,865 | 24.2 |
| Vaslui Department | 110,184 | 6,831 | 6.2 |

| Departments and cities (Județele and orașelor) | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaslui City | 9,171 | 3,742 | 40.9 |
| Vâlcea Department | 190,903 | 244 | 0.1 |
| Râmnicu Vâlcea City | 7,288 | 244 | 3.3 |
| Vlașca Department | 202,759 | 608 | 0.3 |
| Giurgiu City | 14,852 | 427 | 2.9 |
| **Total 1912** | **7,235,320** | **241,088** | **3.3** |

**Table 2.6. Population of Greece in 1879–1907 (estimate)**

| | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greece 1879 | 1,679,470 | 5,792 | 0.34 |
| Greece 1896[27] | 2,433,806 | | |
| Greece 1907 | 2,631,952 | 6,127 | 0.23 |
| *Prefecture of Corfu* | *99,571* | *2,188* | *2,20* |
| *Prefecture of Larissa* | *95,066* | *1,089* | *1,15* |
| *Prefecture of Magnesia* | *102,742* | *924* | *0,90* |
| *Prefecture of Trikala* | *90,548* | *559* | *0,62* |
| *Prefecture of Arta* | *41,280* | *409* | *1,00* |
| *Prefecture of Attica (Athens)* | *341,247* | *412* | *0,12* |
| *Prefecture of Euboea* | *116,903* | *286* | *0,25* |
| **Greece 1900** | **2,525,900** | **5,792** | **0.23** |

[27] *Ελληνική απογραφή 1907* (Census of Greece 1907, XV) [Population 1896, 1907, Jews, 1907].

| | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vilayet of Thessaloniki[28] 1882 | 989,844 | 37,206 | 3.76 |
| 1896 | 1,009,992 | 41,984 | 4.16 |
| 1897 | 1,038,973 | 43,423 | 4.18 |
| 1906 | 921,359 | 52,325 | 5.64 |
| Vilayet of Archipelago 1882 | 263,590 | 2,952 | 1.12 |
| 1897 | 286,736 | 3,033 | 1.06 |
| 1906 | 364,323 | 4,762 | 1.31 |
| Ioannina 1882 | 516,477 | 3,677 | 0.71 |
| 1897 | 516,681 | 4,144 | 0.80 |
| 1906 | 516,766 | 3,667 | 0.71 |
| Greece (Ottoman Empire 1897) | 1,328,742 | 50,600 | 3.84 |

[28] Ottoman Empire: Kemal H. Karpat. *Ottoman Population, 1830–1914: Demographic and Social Characteristics*, (University of Wisconsin, 1985), 158–167. The Vilayet of Thessaloniki included the sanjaks of Thessaloniki, Serres and Drama.

| | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greece (Ottoman Empire 1906) | 1,802,348 | 60,824 | 3.38 |
| **Greece (Ottoman Empire 1900)** | **1,482,611** | **54,008** | **3.64** |

**Table 2.7. Population of Bulgaria by religion in 1881–1900[29]**

| Year | Population | Jews |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 2,007,919 | 14,342 |
| 1887 | 3,154,375 | 24,352 |
| 1892 | 3,310,713 | 27,777 |
| 1900 | 3,744,283 | 33,661 |

[29] Дигитална библиотека на Национален Статистически институт. Каталог. Резултати от преброяване на населението.

**Table 2.8. Population of Bulgaria by regions in 1900–1905[30]**

| Regions | 1900 | | 1905 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Population | Jews |
| Burgas | 315,538 | 3,133 | 335,958 | 3,422 |
| Varna | 149,485 | 1,842 | 305,134 | 2,250 |
| Vidin | 256,044 | 2,280 | 216,077 | 2,402 |
| Vratsa | 256,044 | 629 | 285,461 | 644 |
| Kustendil | 173,841 | 2,391 | 213,661 | 2,581 |
| Plovdiv | 388,733 | 5,264 | 418,547 | 6,132 |
| Pleven | 304,974 | 334 | 338,979 | 605 |
| Ruse | 241,070 | 3,987 | 378,932 | 4,164 |
| Sophia | 371,865 | 10,023 | 433,361 | 11,846 |

[30] *Статистически годишникъ на Българското царство година втора*, (Sofia, 1910), 44, 45.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sophia City* | *67,789* | *8,720* | *82,621* | *10,703* |
| Stara Zagora | 244,133 | 2,021 | 420,372 | 2,136 |
| Tarnovo | 400,671 | 226 | 422,769 | 205 |
| Shumen | 258,043 | 1,201 | 266,324 | 1,269 |
| **Total** | **3,744,283** | **33,663** | **4,035,575** | **37,656** |

## Table 2.9. Population of Denmark in 1787–1901[31]

| | Denmark | | | Copenhagen | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
| 1787 | 841,806 | 1,830 | 0.2 | 90,032 | 1,503 | 0.2 |
| 1840 | 1,289,075 | 3,839 | 0.3 | 120,819 | 2,248 | 1.2 |
| 1850 | 1,414,648 | 3,941 | 0.3 | 129,695 | 3,941 | 3.0 |
| 1860 | 1,608,362 | 4,214 | 0.3 | 155,143 | 4,214 | 2.7 |
| 1870 | 1,784,741 | 4,290 | 0.2 | 181,291 | 4,290 | 2.4 |
| 1880 | 1,969,039 | 3,946 | 0.2 | 234,850 | 3,946 | 1.3 |
| 1890 | 2,138,529 | 4,080 | 0.2 | 312,859 | 4,080 | 1.0 |
| 1901 | 2,449,540 | 3,476 | 0.1 | 400,575 | 2,826 | 0.7 |

[31] Danmarks Statistik, *Folketællingen* [1787, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1901, 1911, 1921].

**Table 2.10. Population of the Netherlands in 1815–1930**[32]

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1815 | 2,190,000 | 39,575 | 1.8 |
| 1830 | 2,427,206 | 45,493 | 1.9 |
| 1840 | 2,860,450 | 52,245 | 1.8 |
| 1849 | 3,056,879 | 58,626 | 1.9 |
| 1859 | 3,253,516 | 63,427 | 2.0 |
| 1869 | 3,579,529 | 67,003 | 1.9 |
| 1879 | 4,012,693 | 81,783 | 2.0 |
| 1889 | 4,511,415 | 97,324 | 2.2 |
| 1899 | 5,104,137 | 104,008 | 2.0 |

[32] S. Posener. Ibid, 198 [1915]; Volkstellingen 1830–1920, *Kerkgenootschappen* (different tables).

**Table 2.11. Jewish population of the Netherland by provinces in 1849–1899**[33]

| Provinces | 1849 | | 1899 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ashkenazi | Sephardi | Ashkenazi | Sephardi |
| North Brabant | 1,830 | 20 | 2,098 | 10 |
| Gelderland | 4,183 | 12 | 5,098 | 62 |
| South Holland | 10,021 | 293 | 17,004 | 402 |
| North Holland | 24,976 | 2,831 | 56,960 | 5,000 |
| Zeeland | 701 | 9 | 425 | 1 |
| Utrecht | 1,495 | 16 | 1,415 | 20 |
| Friesland | 2,011 | 15 | 1,518 | 27 |
| Overijssel | 3,223 | 170 | 4,486 | 21 |
| Groningen | 3,765 | 4 | 6,002 | 36 |
| Drenthe | 1,948 | 7 | 2,284 | 8 |

[33] Volkstelling (1859), *Eerste gedeelte. Indeeling der bevolking des Rijks, naar de kunne, het verblijf, den burgerlijken staat, de geboorteplaats en de godsdienst*, 07–H1; Ibid 1899, 12–H5.

| Provinces | 1849 | | 1899 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Ashkenazi** | **Sephardi** | **Ashkenazi** | **Sephardi** |
| Limburg | 1,259 | 7 | 1,053 | 58 |
| **Total** | **55,412** | **3,214** | **98,343** | **5,645** |

**Table 2.12. Jewish population of Italy in 1861–1901**[34]

| Regions (Capitals) | 1862 | 1872 | 1882 | 1901 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piedmont (Turin) | 6,618 | 6,381 | 6,543 | 5,440 |
| Liguria (Genoa) | 270 | 436 | 553 | 1,349 |
| Lombardy (Milan) | 2,436 | 2,891 | 2,819 | 4,621 |
| Veneto (Venice) | 4,699 | 5,227 | 5,093 | 4,242 |
| Emilia (Bologna) | 5,076 | 4,994 | 5,094 | 3,585 |
| Tuscany (Florence) | 6,829 | 7,877 | 7,300 | 6,253 |
| Marche (Ancona) | 2,274 | 2,336 | 2,265 | 1,686 |
| Umbria (Perugia) | 69 | 127 | 103 | 186 |
| Lazio (Rome) | 4,274 | 4,827 | 6,210 | 7,480 |
| Abruzzo and Molise | 7 | 40 | | 127 |
| Campania (Naples) | 513 | 158 | 300 | 394 |

[34] Direzione generale del la statistica, *Censimento della popolazione del Regno d'Italia al 10 febbraio 1901*, Volume V, CXXVIII (Jewish); p. LXVIII (Population).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apulia | 0 | 31 | 9 | S3 |
| Basilicata | 3 | 5 | | 8 |
| Calabria | 1 | 2 | | 38 |
| Sicily | 44 | 14 | | 115 |
| Sardinia | 10 | 10 | | 60 |
| **Total Jews** | **33,155** | **35,356** | **36,289** | **35,617** |
| **Total Population** | **22,176,477** | **27,299,883** | **28,951,546** | **32,963,316** |

**Table 2.13. Population of Belgium and Luxemburg (estimate)[35]**

| Province | 1846 | | 1900 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Population | Jews |
| Antwerp | 406,354 | 373 | 819,159 | 8,000 |
| Brabant (Brussels) | 691,357 | 647 | 1,263,535 | 12,000 |
| West Flanders | 643,004 | 1 | 805,236 | 200 |
| East Flanders | 793,264 | 106 | 1,029,971 | 400 |
| Hainaut | 714,708 | 16 | 1,142,954 | 16 |
| Liège | 452,828 | 47 | 826,175 | 700 |
| Limburg | 185,913 | 4 | 240,796 | 4 |

[35] Statistique de la Belgique, *Recensement général du 31 décembre* Tome II, (1900), 4, 5; *Recensement general*, (1846), XIX (Population); Willy Bok, *La population Juive en Belgique au XIXe siècle aspects socio – demographiques,* Proceedings of the World Congress of Jewish Studies, Volume V, (Bruxelles, 1969), 48–81 (Jews).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luxemburg | 186,265 | 119 | 219,210 | 250 |
| Namur | 263,503 | 23 | 346,512 | 200 |
| **Total** | **4,337,196** | **1,336** | **6,693,548** | **21,770** |

**Table 2.14. Population of Spain and Portugal in 1877–1911**

| Country | Source | Year | Population | Jews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spain | Census of Spain | 1877 | 16,634,345 | 402 |
| Ceuta | | | | 94 |
| | Jewish Year Book 1896–7 | 1891 | 18,618,086 | 2,500 |
| | Census of the Kingdom of Italy | 1900 | 18,616,630 | 1,000 |
| Portugal | Jewish Year Book 1896–7 | 1891 | 5,049,729 | 300 |
| | Census of the Kingdom of Italy | 1900 | 5,423,143 | 2,000 |
| | The Statesman's Year-Book 1903 | 1900 | 5,423,143 | 481 |
| | Jewish Year Book 1907 | 1905 | 5,660,000 | 1,200 |
| | American Jewish Year Book | 1911 | 5,957,985 | 1,000 |

**Table 2.15. Population of Sweden in 1825–1900[36]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 2,771,252 | 845 | |
| 1830 | 2,888,082 | 888 | |
| 1840 | 3,138,887 | 911 | |
| 1850 | 3,482,541 | 956 | |
| 1860 | 3,859,728 | 1,155 | |
| 1870 | 4,168,525 | 1,836 | |
| 1880 | 4,565,668 | 2,993 | |
| 1890 | 4,784,981 | 3,402 | |
| 1900 | 5,136,441 | 3,912 | 0.13 |

[36] Statistics Sweden, *Population of Sweden 1749–2023* (Population); Eskil Olán, *Judarna på svensk mark: historien om israeliternas invandring till Sverige*, (Göteborg, 1924), 191 (Jews).

**Table 2.16. Population of Norway in 1865–1900**[37]

| Year | Population | Jews |
|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 1,701,756 | 25 |
| 1875 | 1,808,853 | 25 |
| 1891 | 2,004,102 | 214 |
| 1900 | 2,289,880 | 642 |

[37] *Norges officielle statistik VI*, 77, (Kristiania, 1910), 29. 53; *Statistisk årbog for kongeriget Norge*, (Kristiania, 1926–1927), 3, 15.

**Table 2.17. Population of Switzerland in 1815–1930[38]**

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1815 | 1,950,000 | 80 | |
| 1850 | 2,392,740 | 3,145 | 0,13 |
| 1860 | 2,510,494 | 4,216 | 0,17 |
| 1870 | 2,655,001 | 6,996 | 0,26 |
| 1880 | 2,831,787 | 7,373 | 0,26 |
| 1888 | 2,917,754 | 8,069 | 0,27 |
| 1900 | 3,299,939 | 12,264 | 0,37 |

[38] Bundesamt für Statistik, *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1901*, 5–9; *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1921*, 12; *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1931*, 19; *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1950*, 27; S. Posener. Ibid. p. 199.

**Table 2.18. Population of France in 1815–1921**[39]

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1815 | 29,683,657 | 47,166 | 0,16 |
| 1851 | 35,387,170 | 73,975 | 0,21 |
| 1861 | 37,386,313 | 79,964 | 0,21 |
| 1866 | 38,067,064 | 89,047 | 0,23 |
| 1872 | 36,102,921 | 49,439 | 0,14 |
| With Alsace-Lorraine | 37,620,415 | 90,251 | 0,24 |
| 1881 | 37,672,048 | 53,436[40] | 0.14 |
| 1896 | 38,517,975 | 72,000[41] | 0.19 |

[39] Statistique Générale de la France, REC_T214, REC_T229_I, REC_T01; S. Posener, Ibid, 197 [1815]; Zosa Szajkowski, *The Growth of the Jewish Population of France: The Political Aspects of a Demographic Problem,* in Jewish Social Studies, 1946, 189, 314 [1851–1872].

[40] Statistisk årbog for kongeriget Norge 1901, 144.

[41] La Grande Encyclopédie, Vol. 21, Juif. 272. This figure is obtained as follows: in Paris there are 800 Jewish burials per year, which indicates a population of about 40,000 souls; each of the other 8 consistories must,

| Year | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 38,961,945 | 86,885[42] | 0,23 |

legally, represent 2,000 individuals, but several have 3 to 4,000, some more; taking the average of 4,000, we obtain 32,000 Jews for France outside Paris.

[42] The Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume 11, *France*, 531.

**Table 2.19. Population of the Ottoman Empire (Europa) in 1897–1906**[43]

| Province | 1897 | | 1906 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Population** | **Jews** | **Population** | **Jews** |
| Istanbul | 1,030,234 | 45,369 | 782,277 | 47,779 |
| Çatalca | 59,207 | 978 | 78,529 | 1,766 |
| Edirne | 954,535 | 15,507 | 1,133,796 | 23,839 |
| Kosovo | 721,342 | 1,706 | 671,653 | 1,668 |
| Manastir | 679,656 | 3,018 | 824,828 | 5,469 |
| **Total (without Greece)** | **3,444,974** | **66,578** | **3,491,083** | **80,521** |
| Thessaloniki | 1,009,992 | 41,984 | 921,359 | 52,325 |
| Ioannina | 516,681 | 4,144 | 516,766 | 3,667 |
| **Total** | **4,971,647** | **112,706** | **4,929,208** | **136,513** |

[43] Kemal H. Karpat, Ibid, 158–167.

**Table 2.20. Population of Serbia in 1874–1900[44]**

| Year | Serbia | | | Belgrade | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Jews, % | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
| 1874 | 1,353.890 | 2,049 | 0.15 | 27,605 | 1,754 | 6.35 |
| 1884 | 1,901,736 | 4,160 | 0.22 | 35,483 | 2,177 | 6.14 |
| 1890 | 2,161,961 | 4,652 | 0.22 | 54,763 | 2,729 | 4.98 |
| 1895 | 2,312,484 | 5,102 | 0.22 | 59,790 | 3,097 | 5.18 |
| 1900 | 2,492,882 | 5,729 | 0.23 | 68,481 | 3,462 | 5.06 |

[44] *Статистика Кралевине Србије*, (Belgrade, 1893), XXXVII, LXXII, 24; *Статистика Кралевине Србије* (Belgrade, 1905), CXIX, CCXLVI; *Претходни резултати пописа становништва и домате у Кралевини Србији,* (Belgrade, 1911), 4, 12; Nebojša Popović, Јевреји у Србији: 1918–1941, (Beograd, 1997), 20–23.

**Table 2.21. Population of State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in 1910[45]**

| | 1910 | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Population** | **Jews** |
| Serbia (including Macedonia) | 2,922,058 | 5,997 |
| Banat, Bačka and Baranya | 1,264,863 | 13,973 |
| Montenegro (1909) | 317,856 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1,898,044 | 11,868 |
| Dalmatia (Croatia) | 645,646 | 523 |
| Croatia and Slavonia | 2,621,954 | 21,831 |
| Slovenia | 902,226 | 146 |
| **Total** | **10,572,647** | **54,338** |

[45] 1910, *Évi népszámlálás 1, A népesség főbb adatai községek és népesebb puszták, telepek szerint,* (Budapest, 1912), 20*, 43* (Banat, Bačka and Baranya}; Jewish Virtual Library, *Slovenia;* Дефинитивни резултати пописа становништва, *Присутно становиште (грађанско и војничко, трајно и пролазно присутно) по вероисповести*, (Sarajevo, 1921), 2, 3.

**Table 2.22. Population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1879–1910[46]**

| Year | Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | Sarajevo City | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Jews, % | Population | Jews | Jews, % |
| 1870 | 1,746,399 | 3,668 | 0.21 | | | |
| 1879 | 1,158,164 | 3,426 | 0.29 | 21,377 | 2,077 | 9.72 |
| 1885 | 1,336,091 | 5,805 | 0.43 | 26,268 | 2,618 | 10.00 |
| 1895 | 1,568,092 | 8,213 | 0.52 | 38,083 | 3.159 | 8.30 |
| 1910 | 1,898,044 | 11,868 | 0.63 | 51,919 | 6,394 | 12.32 |

[46] *Hauptresultate der Volkszählung in Bosnien und der Hercegovina* vom 22, April 1895, (Sarajevo, 1896), XI, XCII, XCIII.; *Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in Bosnien und der Hercegovina* vom 10. Oktober 1910, (Sarajevo, 1912), XXIII, XXVI; *Štatistika miesta i pučanstva Bosne i Hercegovine*, (Banja Luka, 1880), 193–198; *Popis Stanovništva U Bosni I Hercegovini*, (Sarajevo, 1879), 2; Zećir Ramčilović, *Demografske promjene nakon Berlinskog Kongresa (1878) u Bosni I Hercegovini*, 77.

## Table 2.23. Population of the United Kingdom in 1881–1911[47]

| | United Kingdom | | | Registration County of London | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Population** | **Jews** | **Jews, %** | **Population** | **Jews** | **Jews, %** |
| 1881 | 34,878,695 | 60,472 | 0.17 | 3,815,544 | 40,000 | 1.05 |
| 1891 | 37,732,922 | 123,839 | 0.31 | 4,227,954 | 67,500 | 1.61 |
| 1901 | 41,546,698 | 199,898 | 0.47 | 4,536,267 | 125,000 | 2.76 |
| 1911 | 45,220,156 | 245,148 | 0.54 | 4,521,685 | 148,000 | 3.27 |
| 1921 | 47,157,749 | 300,000 | 0.64 | 4,483.249 | 175,000 | 3,90 |

[47] *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1883), 237, 207; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1900), 14, 20, 30; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1903), 14*; The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1913), 12, 17, 26; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1923), 12, 26; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, (London, 1894), 30; *The Jewish Year Book 1896–7*, 29; Ibid, 1905. 31; V. D. Lipman, *Social History of the Jews in England 1850–1950*, (Watts, 1954), 169 [1901]; *The Jewish Year Book 1924*, 172 [1921].

**Table 2.24. Jewish population of the United Kingdom in 1903[48]**

| Divisions | First method | Second method |
|---|---|---|
| London | 144,300 | 144,300 |
| Rest of England and Wales | 54,500 | 81,400 |
| Total England and Wales | 199,200 | 225,700 |
| Scotland | 18,300 | 27,250 |
| Ireland | | 6,100 |
| **Total** | 217,500 | 259,050 |
| **Mean** | **238,275** | |

[48] Simon Rosenbaum, *A Contribution to the Study of the Vital and Other Statistics of the Jews in the United Kingdom*, in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 68, No. 3, (1905), 554.

**Table 2.25. Population of cities in the United Kingdom[49]**

| City | 1891 | | 1901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Jews | Population | Jews |
| Greater London | 5,632,317 | 67,500 | 6,581,327 | 142,000 |
| Manchester | 505,364 | 15,000 | 543,969 | 23,000 |
| Birmingham | 478,113 | 3,000 | 522,182 | 4,000 |
| Glasgow | 735,906 | 6,000 | 760,468 | 7,500 |
| Liverpool | 629,548 | 5,000 | 684,947 | 7,000 |
| Leeds | 367,505 | 10,000 | 428,953 | 15,000 |

[49] *The Jewish Year Book 1896–7*, 64–90; *The Statesman's Year-Book. 1908*, 16–18; *The Jewish Year Book 1907*, 246.